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WIDE OPPOSITION TO TARIFF SHOWN BY PRESS SURVEY

Answers to Monitor Questionnaire Call Hawley Bill Rates Excessive

ALMOST UNANIMOUS OBJECTION VOICED

Burdens on Consumer and Dangers to Foreign Trade Are Emphasized

The Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, pending before Congress, proposes higher schedules, which have always been a question of domestic debate, but are now lifted into international significance by formal protests from 38 nations, objections which indicate the widespread economic effect of tariff changes in present-day world affairs.

Another indication of the possible seriousness of the situation is revealed by the proposal to form a "United States of Europe", as a means of protection against any tariff measures considered discriminatory.

Hints of reprisals by nations dissatisfied with the treatment accorded their products point in the direction of an indefinitely continued retaliatory raising of rates, analogous to the futility of competitive increases in naval armaments.

As a contribution to a better understanding of this great problem, The Christian Science Monitor sent the following telegram to representative newspapers all over the United States:

"We would like to include your paper in a symposium and ask if you would please wire collect 200 words giving your editorial stand on the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, especially mentioning why you are for higher, lower, or present rate. How is broadened international aspect of business changing tariff theory and effect?"

The following replies have been received:

The Minneapolis Tribune

(Republican)

The Minneapolis Tribune conservative Republican newspaper, has taken the editorial stand that the Hawley tariff bill is completely unsatisfactory to agriculture. It has maintained that it does not in any sense fulfill the Republican Party pledges and that the increases in the industrial rates have nullified whatever gains there were to the farmer in the increased agricultural rates. It has gone further and declared that the farmer will never get any real relief unless the Fordney-McCumber rates are subject to a general downward revision. It has urged that this country has gone as far as it is prudent to go in the direction of tariff raising and that the time has come for an about-face. It believes international considerations demand that we change and moderate our national policy.

The Atlanta Constitution

(Democratic)

The Constitution editorially says: "The Hawley tariff bill as passed by the House of Congress is the most daring of all the examples of Republican policy. Its principal purpose is to produce fat upon the bones of big

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Rumania Makes Financial Grant to Minority Schools

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian government has passed a vote providing for a subsidy of 25,000,000 lei ($1,500,000) to the minority schools.

In view of the exceedingly grave financial crisis through which Rumania is passing and of the current monthly deficits in the state budget of more than 500,000 lei, and because of the attitude of some of the minorities in Rumania, several members of Parliament opposed the subsidy, arguing that it would be wiser to have given the sum to Rumanian schools or to use it for current needs.

The Government insisted, however, that the law he voted, since its policy is to make the minorities feel that Rumania is as much their country as it is that of the dominant race. The Ministry of Education stated it was giving state aid to all its subjects, regardless of nationality. This is one more evidence of the efforts of the Government to apply measures of justice, freedom and equity in its legislative and administrative capacity.

EMBARGO IS LIFTED ON ARMS FOR MEXICO

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover on July 19 issued a proclamation raising the embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Mexico.

The embargo has been inforce since Jan. 7, 1924, and was imposed by President Coolidge. The Mexican Government requested the lifting of the embargo.

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Re-elected Chairman of Governors' Committee

© Ira Wilcox

GEORGE H. DERN
Governor of Utah

DRY GOVERNORS CLAIM VICTORY AT CONFERENCE

Strong Sentiment for Law Enforcement Shown, Delegates Assert

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A distinct victory for prohibition is the interpretation which is placed by dry Governors here upon the attitude shown by the Governors' Conference on the law enforcement changes proposed by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the Law Enforcement Survey Commission, appointed by President Hoover.

As most of the Governors were departing, they emphasized the point that while the conference declined to take any formal action upon resolutions endorsing law enforcement, it developed sentiment which evidenced "a marked sympathy" for adequate enforcement efforts on the part of the individual states.

Governors Recognize Duty

"One of the important aspects of the prohibition discussion," a member of the executive committee said, "was that we found a wide agreement upon the present responsibility of the states under the Eighteenth Amendment. Regardless of viewpoints on the ethics of prohibition, most of the Governors realize that there can be no compromise with their sworn duty to uphold the law.

"The executive committee recommended, and the conference concurred in, the upholding of the precedent against adopting any resolutions. But the very report of the executive committee, by which this action was taken, emphasized the Governors' accord upon the basic fundamental of law enforcement."

Although the dry Governors, speaking from the floor of the conference, in some instances did not agree with the division of enforcement between the states and the Federal Government, which Mr. Wickersham's letter suggested, their disagreement was based upon their personal views as to whether Mr. Wickersham's proposal would prove effective.

Only One Was Avowedly Wet

Other executives, looking back over the progress of the conference, drew attention to the fact that only one of their conferees, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, took an open and avowedly wet viewpoint in opposing the Wickersham plan on the conference floor.

John G. Richards, Governor of South Carolina and sponsor of one of the enforcement resolutions submitted to the conference, emphasized the contention that the wet charges of a "crime wave" should not be considered as an indictment against prohibition but as the result of social change to which the Nation had not yet become successfully adjusted.

Other state executives, among them John Hammill, Governor of Iowa, and William G. Conley, Governor of West Virginia, were outspoken in declaring

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Persia Denies Gains by Rebels

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A rumored reverse to the Persian Government troops fighting the rebels in southern Persia, as well as the reported capture of Kasaran by the rebels and the desertion of federal troops has been categorically denied by official messages from Teheran.

The Government's position is by no means threatened, according to these advices. The trouble first occurred in Khuzistan whence it spread to the Boher-Ahmedi tribe and finally to the Kashghai tribes. The rebels, according to newspaper accounts, cut the telegraph lines between Shiraz and Abadeh and attacked Gen. Habibulla Khan Shaybani, in command of the southern area when he was on the way to Shiraz.

General Shaybani was eventually ordered to take energetic measures and concentrate his strong military forces at Shiraz, an action which brought about a reconciliation of the conflicting elements among the Kashghais.

JOHNS HOPKINS SEEKS TO BRING LAW UP TO DATE

New Institute to Put First Efforts in Application to Airplane and Motorcar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Efforts to help the law catch up with the automobile and the airplane will be made at the newly-formed institute for the study of law at Johns Hopkins University.

The primary purpose as announced will be to give the administration of justice the same efficiency that is possessed by modern American business. Efforts will be made to study and bring legal machinery up to date. Faculty members include Dr. Walter Wheeler Cook, former professor of law at Yale; Dr. Leon Carroll Marshall, former director of economics and business at Chicago University; Dr. Herman Oliphant, former law professor, Columbia University, and others.

A permanent building in which the research activities will be carried on will be erected this year. Analysis of specific legal problems will be undertaken. The program will fit in closely with the work of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement with the difference that the national commission is temporary and will conclude its work after two years study at most, whereas the institute, or graduate school, will be permanent and will bring constant scrutiny to bear upon American legal matters.

Dr. F. J. Goodnow, president-emeritus of Johns Hopkins, who explained the program, pointed out that the establishment of the institution indicates America's quickening consciousness that the administration of the law should be more carefully studied and made more efficient.

Modern natural science, it is stated, has suddenly compressed into a single community widely diverse peoples and civilizations. All this has happened in 100 years, during which time the forms of American law and legal institutions have remained virtually unchanged. Among all classes of peoples, and among persons of widely different classes, the opinion has grown that the law, as now administered, is unnecessarily uncertain and complex, cumbersome and complicated, and that its administration often results not in justice, but in injustice. This has caused an increasing disrespect for law, it is believed, and general dissatisfaction. And according to Elihu Root, quoted by the authorities of the new institute, "disrespect for law is the corner stone of revolution."

The Institute of Law has been an inspiration of Johns Hopkins University since 1906, according to B. Howell Griswold Jr., chairman of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the institute.

The American Bar Association indorsed the plan as a "great and fruitful idea." Sufficient endowment has been secured for a start and more funds are expected later. The school will start on the training of personnel and a program of research immediately.

Canadian Province Indorses Dry Act by Big Majority

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. (CP)—The Prohibition Act in Prince Edward Island was decisively indorsed by a plebiscite at which voters were asked to decide between its retention or substitution of Government sale.

All the returns had not been compiled at midnight, but prohibition was conceded a large majority.

Approximately 17,000 electors cast their ballots, about 50 per cent of the vote polled in the general provincial election of 1927, when the Conservative Government of J. D. Stewart went to the country with a policy of Government control of the sale of liquor, only to be overwhelmingly defeated by the Liberal Party.

The two questions submitted to the electorate were:

1. Are you in favor of the Prohibition Act now the law in this province?

2. Are you in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquors under a Government control act?

The result of the plebiscite was awaited with particular interest in Nova Scotia, the only other Canadian province not operating a system of Government control. A similar plebiscite will be held in Nova Scotia this year.

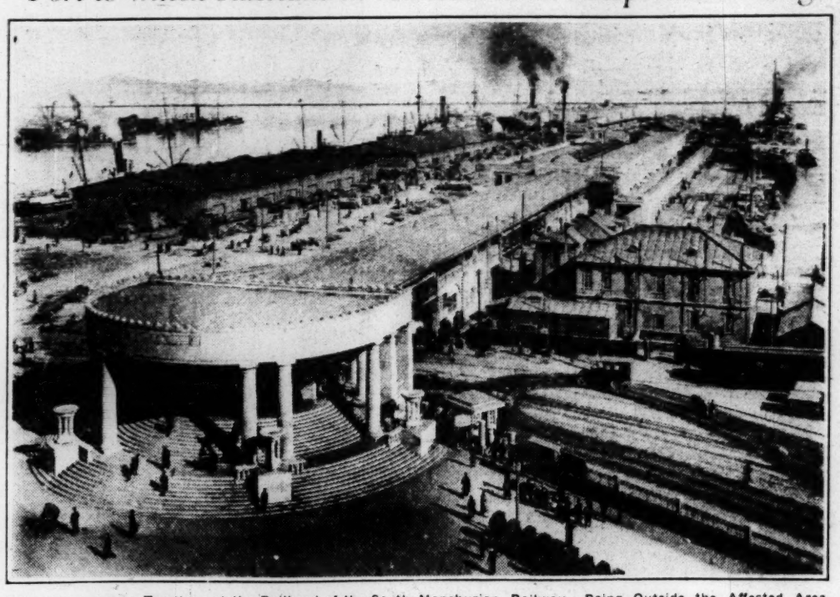
Skyscraper to Displace Noted New York Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The old Knickerbocker Theater at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street is to give way to a skyscraper office building. The property has been leased for a term of 44 years by Robert W. Goelet of Newport to the Tanager Construction Company.

The theater was built in 1893 for Henry E. Abbey and was known at first as the Abbey Theater. Ellen Terry and Sir Henry Irving opened it with Tennyson's "Becket." When it passed into the hands of Alf Hayman it became the Knickerbocker. It was there that Maude Adams played Rostand's "L'Aiglon" and "Chantecler." There also appeared Sarah Bernhardt, Coquelin, Mme. Rejane, Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and many other famous "stars."

Port to Which Russians in Manchuria Are Reported Fleeing



Dairen Is Japanese Territory at the Railhead of the South Manchurian Railway. Being Outside the Affected Area, Foreigners Are Reported to Be Taking Refuge There.

MEXICO PLACES UNIVERSITY IN STUDENTS' HANDS

Experiment in Autonomy Follows Strike That Grew Into National Issue

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—One of the most interesting and significant recent developments of the Mexican revolution is the effect it has had upon the University of Mexico, the Republic's great national institution of higher education.

The university is today an autonomous institution, its curriculum, its faculty, and its finances being wholly within its own control.

A university council consisting of equal representation of the student body on the one hand and faculty directors and alumni on the other manages an institution numbering over 10,000 students.

This amazing experiment is the direct outcome of a 78-day student strike. The proposal of complete self-government was made by President Portes Gil as a solution for a situation that had progressed from the law school's objections to changes in the examination system until the entire student body had joined the walkout, and clashes with police and firemen culminated in a battle in the streets.

Benefits Seen In Plan

Mexican official and educational leaders describe the autonomy plan as an educational gain. They declare that self-government strikes at the roots of many problems that the university presented.

Mexico has five universities, but the University of Mexico is the largest. Its system of instruction is what is known in the United States as the continental method. Students register at the beginning of the school year, and, if they do not desire, do not show up again until the annual examinations.

Formerly these examinations were oral. As the instruction was entirely by lectures, professors frequently did not know the students. It was a common practice therefore for a student who had given no thought to the course to hire someone to appear for him, answer to his name and take the examination. The practice was so common that a fee of 15 pesos became the fixed price for this service.

When Carranza came into power executive orders were issued reform-

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Soviets Held Firmly Bound by Own Peace Declarations

Kellogg Pact, Coming Into Effect July 24, Puts Responsibility on All Signatories

By DENYS P. MYERS,
Director of Research, World Peace Foundation

Seizure by Nationalist China of the Chinese Eastern Railway threatens to bring into operation some part of the rather complicated machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes which has grown up in recent years. When a dispute arises it must be handled either by pacific means, by avoidance of settlement, or by war.

Until the last decade war was supposed to be the natural method of settling disputes. The World War demonstrated that a modern war can neither be isolated nor controlled. This characteristic of running wild is likely to be an important determining factor in the case of both the Soviet Union and China. Neither of them can afford to start a conflict, the bounds of which they cannot clearly foresee.

With respect to China, the policy of the Government is to take every advantage of conditions that present themselves in order to abrogate the "unequal treaties," which include about all the treaties made with China prior to 1922. Obviously, the talented Foreign Minister is not likely to precipitate a step which would legally throw the other powers in the same boat with the Soviet Union.

Pact Coming Into Force

With respect to the Soviet Union, military action would materially change the basis on which it has sought to present itself to the world. If the Chinese allegation that its action in taking over the administration of the Chinese Eastern was due to violation of the 1924 treaty pledge of the Soviet Union not to engage in subversive movements is as correct as the non-Soviet world believes it to be, the Soviet authorities will appear to everyone except themselves as wanton and deliberate aggressors if they actually launch a formal conflict. Having sought for a dozen years to convince the rest of the world that they could be trusted in international dealings, the starting of a war would undo all that they have sought to build up.

While the diplomatic hazards of a war are thus not simple, the Soviet Union has only between now and next Wednesday to complete any military action which it may contemplate without bringing into operation against it the full legal and moral forces of the Briand-Kellogg pact. China and the Soviet Union, as between themselves, are in the currently abnormal situation of having no engagements for the pacific settlement of their disputes in force at the present moment. But the formal instrument of adhesion to the Pact for the Renunciation of War on the part of the Soviet Union has been on file at the Department of State in Washington since Sept. 27, 1928, and that of China since May 8 last. On Wednesday, July 24, the formal deposit of all adhesions to that treaty will take place and it will duly enter into force.

Responsibility of Other States

No act of either state that is conceivable can take place within this short interval to prevent the terms of that treaty from affecting the

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Three Tombs Found in Palestine Shed Light on Biblical History

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Discovery of three tombs belonging to three distinct periods of Palestine's history has been announced by Dr. William F. Bade, director of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., excavating at Tell en-Naebeh, which Dr. Bade believes is the site of the ancient Mizpah.

The discovery was made just as the excavators were preparing to end their work of the season. The first tomb contained an assortment of pottery, beads and jewelry from the second phase of the Iron Age in Palestine, and may be dated from about 600 B.C.

There was evidence that earlier occupants had been removed during the Hellenistic period, because practically all the furniture was left intact.

Of special interest to Biblical students is the second tomb, because of a coin found in it dated in the reign of Archelaus, cruel son of Herod the Great, who ruled from 4 B. C. to 6 A. D. During his reign, according to Matthew, the parents of Jesus, upon their return from Egypt to Nazareth, avoided Judea in order to escape persecution. Other objects in the tomb were equally interesting, belonging in point of time to the boyhood of Jesus.

An unusual assortment of pottery from the early Iron Age (1200 to 800 B. C.) was found in the third tomb. There were more than 50 intact saucer lamps and an equal number of broken ones. Scores of small black jars with loop handles, presumably for oil, and about 30 beautifully burnished bowls, including a unique jug in the form of a beehive were discovered.

Dr. Bade believes this is the largest tomb group ever unearthed in Tell en-Naebeh, and hopes a more definite date of its construction may be discovered after careful study of two fine Egyptian scarabs found there.

Two Palaces of 700 B. C. Are Uncovered in Irak

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Palaces of two Assyrian kings whose conquests are recorded in the Old Testament, magnificent buildings long buried and forgotten, have been discovered, the University of Chicago announces.

Prof. Edward Chiera, directing the Assyrian expedition of the university's Oriental Institute, has just returned from Irak with a romantic story about the finding of the royal abodes of Sargon II and Sennacherib.

The expedition was "blessed with almost too many results," said Dr. Chiera. Crating and moving the massive fragments was little short of an engineering feat. One item now en route to Chicago is a great stone bull which weighs 40 tons. In all, 125 tons of Assyrian art are on their way here while another 125 tons have been turned over to the Irak Government museum, the Government having assisted the Chicagoans generously.

Persia and Hejaz Religious Issue Accord Reported

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT—Rabillah Ain-E-L-Malek Khan, Persian Consul-General to Syria, on returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, reports that a basis for understanding has been reached between Persia and the Hejaz on the religious question, one of the most vexing problems between the Shiah state of Persia and the Wahabi Government of the Hejaz.

The new regulations are said to satisfy both governments. Religious tolerance is reported as improving in Arabia, and the Wahabi ruler is relaxing vigilance over the conduct of the individual. A delegation from the Hejaz will soon visit Persia officially to notify the Persian Government of the "new" rule at the Hejaz and Nejd, according to the Consul-General, which is expected to result in an alliance of friendship between the Moslem states.

Parliament Unites in Gift to 'Tay Pay'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—T. P. O'Connor, "Tay Pay," the veteran journalist who is affectionately known as "the Father of the House of Commons," where he has been a member 44 years, received a tribute from the members of all political parties here in the form of a deed for a trust fund to provide for the evening of his days.

Presenting it on the Terrace of the House of Commons in the presence of the Prime Minister and the Liberal representatives, Lord Birkenhead, who represented the Conservatives, recalled Mr. O'Connor's distinguished journalistic career, during which he founded the Sun, the Star, "M. A. P.," and T. P.'s Weekly.

Lord Birkenhead added: "It is just because he has been so busy thinking and writing about other people that he has never found time for thinking or writing for himself that we are asking his acceptance of this gift."

Britain to Resume Relations, Soviet Says

MOSCOW (AP)—Jan Rudzutak, Vice-President of the Council of Commissars of Soviet Russia, on July 19 stated that the Labor Government in Great Britain had sent a communication to the Soviet Government offering re-establishment of normal diplomatic and trade relations upon certain conditions being met. The Russian Government had not yet formulated its reply.

The Vice-President said he did not believe that British recognition, if it came, would influence the American Government to follow suit as Washington had its own special policies to uphold.

RUSSIA WILL SETTLE CRISIS WITHOUT WAR, MOSCOW ANNOUNCES

Soviets Declared to Have No Intention of Taking Arms Against Chinese Republic

PACT CALLED MORE PRECIOUS THAN LOSS OVER EASTERN LINE

Vice-President of Council Assures American Correspondents of Government's Determination to Stand by Treaty

Jan Rudzutak, acting head of the Soviet Government, has informed American correspondents that Soviet Russia has no intention of declaring war on China.

Diplomatic circles in Washington and other capitals regard the outbreak of hostilities as unlikely.

It is reported, however, that Russia has seized Manchuli and Pogranichnaya, points on the Chinese Eastern Railway at opposite sides of Manchuria, although confirmation is lacking.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Harbin.

League intervention has not yet been proposed.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has called to the attention of both the Soviet and Chinese Governments the fact that they are signatories of the Kellogg anti-war treaty, in connection with reported threats of war between the two countries.

M. Claudel, the French Ambassador, called at the State Department July 17, and it is presumed in diplomatic circles that Colonel Stimson communicated to him for transmission through his Government to the Soviet the suggestion that they should abide by the renunciation of war doctrine which was adopted as a national policy by Russia with adherence to the Kellogg pact.

The Chinese Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu, received a similar suggestion from Colonel Stimson.

While the State Department is without authoritative information on the underlying causes of the dispute between China and Russia over the seizure by China of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Colonel Stimson, on the basis of press reports, feels the entire matter can be settled without resort to hostilities.

In his steps to avoid hostilities in the Far East, Colonel Stimson enlisted the aid of Japan, Great Britain and France. Besides conferring with the French Ambassador, he talked at length with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Debuchi. Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, has also conferred with the Secretary on the situation.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—"No Russian troops will enter Manchuria unless China invades our territory." With these words the Transport Commissar, Jan Rudzutak, who received the American newspaper men, including several who arrived accompanying a business delegation, definitely repudiated any Soviet intention to employ armed force to regain joint possession of the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Mr. Rudzutak continued: "It is the duty of the Government to protect its diplomatic and commercial representatives in other countries, and since China did not protect our representatives, and we do not wish to undertake military action in China, we thought it best to withdraw our representatives till conditions in China change. If the decision was not easy, it was because our people are most indignant over the Chinese violation of existing agreements. But we do not consider our peace proposals mere words and we attach serious importance to our signature of the Kellogg pact."

Mr. Rudzutak discussed lengthily Soviet-American relations, stating that the establishment of normal diplomatic relations was an essential condition to the large-scale investment of American capital in the Soviet Union. He stated that the Soviet Government was ready to send a commission to America to discuss the debt question whenever an invitation was received from Washington and intimated that the size of the Soviet counter-claims in connection with American intervention would partially depend on the nature of the claims made against it.

Discussing the propaganda question, he stated that the Soviet Government was no more responsible for the Communist internationale than the American Government was for the Ku-Klux Klan, characterizing the internationale as an association of Communist parties in many countries, which the Soviet Government permitted to maintain its headquarters in its territory, but with which the Soviet Government was completely unidentified.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An amicable settlement of the Sino-Soviet situation which has grown out of China's seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway and resulted in the severance by the Soviet of diplomatic relations between the two countries, is looked for by diplomatic circles of the capital.

The action of the Soviet in severing relations was received with mild surprise here. Serious overt acts or a declaration of war are considered improbable both from a military and a political viewpoint.

Outstanding dangers in the present status of the situation, observers said, were the possibility of frontier clashes or the entry of border troops of one nation into the territory of the other. While the latter now would be considered an act of war, even such a move would not be expected

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SOUTH ADVISED TO USE FARMS AND RESOURCES

Affairs Group Speaker Emphasizes Changes Caused by Industrial Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—As the South becomes an important industrial section, it should not overlook the potential wealth involved in the proper development of its resources and agriculture. This was the advice of Bradford Knapp, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., to the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia Thursday night.

Tracing the development which has brought "the South to the parting of the ways," Mr. Knapp called attention to education, health, power, transportation, labor and natural resources as factors which have contributed to the making of the new industrial South. He stressed the ideal living conditions and the healthful climate in this section.

"Credit Farming" Causes Losses

After describing conditons in the old South, characterized by dependence on four crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and rice, Mr. Knapp called attention to the "credit farming" following the Civil War, which he said tended to force southern agriculture in too narrow an economic program, since it depended on one major crop.

With reference to cotton, the speaker described the dilemma which faces those who depend on any single crop. When the crop is a failure, everyone loses; and when there is an abundant crop, the supply is so much greater that prices are low. Three times within a decade—in 1914, 1920 and 1926—the South suffered financial loss, even though it had an abundant cotton crop, the speaker said.

Natural Resources Abound

The South became conscious of its plight for the first time just after the Spanish-American war, Mr. Knapp said. From this date more attention has been given to health conditions, to the common schools and to the problem of illiteracy.

In describing the natural resources of the South, Mr. Knapp said that during the World War Louisiana furnished three-fourths of the sulphur used in the world.

He described an experiment under way in his institution by means of which a sugar is being made from cottonseed hulls.

May Send Packages With Letter Mails

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The admission of packages of merchandise, not exceeding two pounds in weight, to the international letter mails, received indorsement at a meeting of the Universal Postal Congress held recently in London, according to Eugene R. White, superintendent of the Division of the International Postal Service, who has just returned to Washington. The rate is 1½ cents per ounce. Mr. White believes that most of the member nations will adopt the recommendation because of its value to the exporter.

Because of the rapid growth of the air-mail service throughout the world, the congress decided not to bind the new arm of transportation by hard and fast rules. Under the Hague agreement, each country affiliated with the Universal Postal Union is required to place its own air mail service at the disposal of all other countries on equal terms.

Andastee Indian Traders Once Lived in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Proof that Andastee Indians, traders with the earliest French settlers, once occupied the hills of Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania has been uncovered in the excavation of an entire Andastee village at Pine, Pa., by archæologists from the Rochester Municipal Museum and the University of Pennsylvania.

The discovery was made after the excavators had dug up an entire acre on one farm near Pine.

GERMANS STUDY PLANS TO RAISE WAGE STANDARD

Consider Effect of Proposed Ford-General Motors Plant Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The proposal to make German employees affluent buyers, by the general adoption of wage scales similar to those being considered for such factories as Ford's and General Motors, is eliciting much interest and study in Germany, according to comments recently made in a communication to Edward A. Rumely, New York manufacturer and educator, by Richard Guetermann, whose silk factories at Gutach-Breisgau, near Freiburg-Baden, are operated somewhat along the plan of the Ford factories in America.

Mr. Guetermann's observations are made while discussions are still rife in Germany regarding the possible far-reaching economic changes which may follow the proposed installation of much higher wage scales by several factories operating more or less internationally. They were principally called forth, however, by his having read "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, several copies of which had been distributed among German manufacturers by Mr. Rumely.

"The problem of markets is just as important to us in Germany as it is for you in America," Mr. Guetermann points out. "On all sides how to increase consuming power of the broad masses of the German people is being discussed. Many books are being written on this subject and one hears the most divergent viewpoints."

In one point, however, Mr. Guetermann differs from the authors of the book. "They," says he, "regard everything in the way of support for the unemployed as 'benevolence.' We in Germany take a different view. We have organized insurance against unemployment on a compulsory basis, just exactly as we compel the insurance of buildings against fire. The state compels me to insure my buildings against fire—the buildings which give me the opportunity to earn my bread. In a similar way the state compels the workman to insure his work, for his work is the sole possibility that he has to earn his bread.

"During the past winter when unemployment in Germany reached its maximum, partly in consequence of the long period of cold, we saw, for the first time, that the turnover of retail stores did not decrease at all in a measure corresponding to the widespread unemployment. Why not? The workers were insured against unemployment, and they did not cease to be consumers the moment our industrial machine could no longer use them.

"This kind of unemployment insurance costs both employer and employee money, for they must pay the insurance premium; but, to speak in the language of Foster and Catchings, I regard it as better that a portion of the savings shall not be spent for the expansion of the production machinery, etc., but stored up for the purpose of stabilizing consumption."

1000 Farm Girls and Boys to Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Latest methods of farming, home making and mass play will be demonstrated by Virginia Polytechnic Institute agricultural faculty members to more than 1000 farm boys and girls who are members of the Virginia 4-H clubs at the annual short course of this organization to be held here July 22 to 27.

Instruction in home economics, household engineering, home beautification, poultry husbandry, farm machinery, farm crops, live stock judging and dairy judging will be given in the morning, while assemblies and mass play groups will be held in the afternoon and evenings. The boys and girls will live in the college barracks while here and will take their meals in the college mess hall.

About 80 leaders—adults who give their time to directing the club work in their communities—also will be here for instruction. Problems in practical psychology and rural sociology will form the largest part of the program for this group.

TELEPHONING AT SEA SOON TO BE PRACTICAL

PARIS (AP)—Short snatches of conversation were carried on by wireless telephone with the steamship Berengaria 2000 miles from Paris by engineers of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

G. H. Nash, chief engineer in charge of the work, said other tests made during the past few weeks under better conditions enabled him to state definitely that within a few months it would be possible to give a thoroughly satisfactory telephone communication service.

DEVICE DOUBLES SIZE OF MOTION PICTURES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Paramount film organization announces the acquirement of a new device that may be attached to existing projection machines to make possible the showing of a motion picture 40 by 20 feet in dimension, almost double the size of ordinary showings today on film theater screens. A film wider than that now in general use will be required for the new screen.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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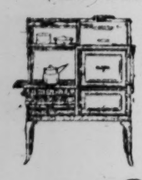

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Hoover's Policy of 'Government by Conference' Meeting Difficult Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover has instituted a new type of governmental body which seems to bridge the gap between the expert who does not engage in politics and the need of the Federal Goverment for just such technical services as the expert alone is able to give.

The new development of governmental machinery has not yet received a name, but it is manifested in a growing number of commissions and committees which are taking up some of the most contentious and knotty problems before the Republic today, and approaching them with impartiality and with the technical knowledge which alone promises a final solution.

In half a dozen instances already in the short time in which the Hoover Administration has been in office, the President has been able to go outside the domain of politics and obtain for the United States the services of lawyers, educators and technical experts of all kinds who give their services to the Nation without reward other than the prestige acquired and the satisfaction of serving their country. Such service normally involves a considerable financial sacrifice for those who make it.

Handling Perplexing Problems

Into the hands of such bodies have been given, for example, the problems of law enforcement, of prohibition, of the relationship of the Federal Government to education, of the relationship of radio and the schools, and of the country's oil conservation policy. Each one of these difficult subjects has involved the establishment of an outside commission, bringing men and women who are leaders in their respective fields to Washington to take up matters which in their nature are essentially technical, and to present reports which will be used in guiding the course of government action. Undoubtedly it is the confidence placed in Mr. Hoover's willingness to take such advice, when offered, that has enabled the Government to obtain leaders of high repute for such commissions.

At the same time, the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, has made its report, following the same line of "Commission Investigation," although in this instance the commission was formed through Mr. Hoover's activities before he became President.

In adopting the policy of "government by conference," Mr. Hoover is proving the truth of forecasts that were made before his election regarding his policy. His record as Food Administrator, and later as Secretary of Commerce, shows his belief in the efficacy of bringing men into conference, with all views represented, of letting them talk to their heart's content, and of guiding them to an agreement under the persuasive logic of their own common sense, when confronted with the other man's point of view. This is the essence of the Commerce Department's "Simplification Conferences," now in vogue, which were instituted by Mr. Hoover, and which have revolutionized a number of industries. An effort to achieve the same result will be attempted at the Colorado Springs oil conservation parley, called for June 10.

Educators Join Recruits

As an outgrowth of this plan, comes its latest development in the recommendation from the White House that a joint select committee be named by Congress to convass with another committee, named from the Executive Departments, the whole problem of concentrating the work of dry law enforcement.

This does not involve the summoning of outside experts, but it does offer something strikingly new in Washington, an opportunity for representatives of the Legislature to meet face to face with government executives to talk things over preparatory to taking a momentous and possibly controversial step. It is "government by conference" in a slightly different sense.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has just listed the names of notable educators who have agreed to be members of the Education Commission to take up three major matters, the educational activities of the government; government subsidies to colleges, and finally, government subsidies to education below college grade. In this instance, as in others, the Government is getting the services of men for nothing, which it probably could not buy if the positions were accompanied by any taint of "politics."

Florida Introduces Special License Tax

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At the recent extraordinary session of the Florida Legislature an occupational license tax act was passed which is expected to prove a boon to better business practice throughout the State.

The bill provides for a special license tax on all so-called bankrupt, fire, wreck or water damage sales of stocks of goods. It also requires that such person, firm or corporation shall file an application with the county judge of the county where the sale is held, for a license.

A fee of $250 shall be paid to the tax collector for said license when granted and such license shall be required in each county in which said business may be conducted. This law does not apply to bona fide sales of general assignes for the benefit of creditors or bona fide trustees selling under power of sale by court order.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William E. Root, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Lena B. Root, Rochester, N. Y.
Harry B. Warner, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Louisa Warner, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Ina A. Fisher, Morgan City, La.
Miss Alice Hastings, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Morris Gersheimer, New York, N. Y.
F. Stedman Snow, Boston, Mass.
C. W. Adams, Toledo, O.
Ruth Adams, Toledo, O.
Jaid Blair, Toledo, O.
Charles Bennett, White Plains, N. Y.
Willis Bason, Belmont, Mass.
Donald Kohte, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Viola A. Kohte, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret Mills Tenney, Lincoln, Neb.
Ralph Tenney, Lincoln, Neb.
Marc A. Schaeffer, Wethersfield, Conn.
Mrs. Lucy L. J. Schaeffer, Wethersfield, Conn.
Lois V. Schaeffer, Wethersfield, Conn.
Elizabeth Hall, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. E. A. Dana, Hollywood, Calif.
E. A. Dana, Hollywood, Calif.
Hammell Dana, Hollywood, Calif.
A. Endresen, New York, N. Y.
A. L. Bridgham, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. May J. Shepard, Cleveland, O.
P. D. Jordan, Medford, Mass.
T. J. Miles Jr., Columbia, S. C.
Rev. T. J. Miles Sr., Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. T. J. Miles Sr., Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. T. J. Miles Jr., Columbia, S. C.
William C. Heck, Princeton, N. J.
Philippa Bainbridge, Peekskill, N. Y.
J. Warren Hughes, New York, N. Y.
Margaret Hughes, New York, N. Y.
John Bainbridge, Peekskill, N. Y.
Mary Bainbridge, Peekskill, N. Y.
Catherine A. Bainbridge, Peekskill, N. Y.
Louis K. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edna J. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Nellie S. Andersen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Paddock, Kansas City, Mo.
Frank A. Paddock Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

IRISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Irish Free State Government has appointed Count Gerald O'Kelly its Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Paris, and Prof. D. A. Binchy to a similar post in Berlin. Mr. O'Kelly has had charge of the Free State interests in Belgium. Professor Binchy is a constitutional lawyer and was a member of the Free State delegation to Geneva in 1926.

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Beef Stew 25c
Fried Country Sausage Patties, Brown Gravy, Apple Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Sirloin Minute Steak, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 55c
Waldorf Orange Sherbet 10c

138 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Dairymen Adopt 50-50 Sale Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—One thousand dairy farmers of northwestern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, whose farms are within trucking distance of the populous centers of Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Toledo, have formed the Equity Dairy Association, to procure for the dairy farmer 50 cents of the consumer's dollar. For that reason, the plan under which it is now selling millions of gallons of milk, principally to Cleveland and Pittsburgh is known as "the 50-50 plan."

The Equity association is interested in controlling the retail market only so far as it concerns a distribution of the consumer's dollar on a 50-50 basis, Robb O. Bartholomew, secretary of the association, explained. As long as it can procure an even division of the consumer's money for its members, it prefers to have another body handle the distribution and the marketing.

The Equity came into power as a milk producing association following a struggle for control of the Cleveland milk supply between a co-operative farmers' organization and a large dairy company.

OLD CITY OF ANGORA LEVELED BY FLAMES

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—A large part of the city of Angora was destroyed by fire today. Six persons were known to have perished, although the total number of casualties had not been listed. It was estimated that more than 1000 shops and houses were burned. The financial loss will be considerable.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic, personally directed the firemen's fight against the flames. The greater part of the old and picturesque town was destroyed, as well as the market.

WOMEN, SCHOOLS HELPED BY NEW ILLINOIS LAWS

Several Bills Sponsored by State League of Voters Win Commendation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Several pieces of legislation affecting women, schools and children for which women's organizations have worked through several legislative sessions and which were recently passed by the state Legislature, are receiving favorable comment here.

Illinois is probably one of the first states to provide mothers' pensions, in many other states paid out of county funds, according to Miss Edith Rockwood, public affairs secretary of the Illinois League of Women Voters.

"Women with children entitled to pensions have been waiting a long time in some counties because of insufficient funds," Miss Rockwood said. "These children need help, and this new law gives assurance of larger funds by appropriating $500,000 to reimburse the counties up to 50 per cent of their expenditures.

"Several good school bills were passed. Now a child must finish the eighth grade instead of the sixth before he can go to work. The child labor law was amended to provide that children between 14 and 16 going to work must have finished the eighth grade. The change of the minimum school year from seven to eight months is another step forward, especially in the rural districts. The school distribution fund was increased from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year, and the money given out to counties and in turn distributed to each district so that needy rural schools may secure equipment and teachers.

"A new state system of certification of teachers was passed which allows for higher standards for beginning teachers," Miss Rockwood continued. "Another piece of legislation affecting children was the passage of a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to study and codify laws affecting them.

"Women on juries is an outstanding attainment of this session.

"The general jury act was amended providing for women as well as men jurors. Several bills pertaining to women on juries were passed, with the proviso that a referendum will be held at the next state election.

"Approximately $6,500,000 was appropriated to the Department of Public Welfare for the better care of the people in institutions under its supervision."

I. C. C. Finds Roads Somewhat Unfair

WASHINGTON—The practice of railroads in transporting private cars, including so-called "office cars," for other railroads or their officials free, or at other than the established tariff rates, is held to be contrary to the interstate commerce provisions. The commission held it unjustly discriminatory and unduly preferential and prejudicial.

Transportation of persons in private cars including berth and other accommodations at the rate charged passengers provided only with ordinary coach accommodations also was held to be discriminatory, preferential and prejudicial.

"The carriers will be expected to cease and desist from the violations of the act herein found," the report by Commissioner McManamy said, "but in view of the penalties provided for such violations no order appears to be necessary."

HOOVER APPOINTS AUDITOR

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has announced the appointment of Leslie A. MacLeod of Massachusetts as auditor of Porto Rico, succeeding Frederick G. Holcomb, resigned.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTERS ARE MORE HOPEFUL

Cessation of Reparation Deliveries Anticipated—Reich Action Declared Harmful

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One of the chief difficulties of the British coal trade for several years past has been the competition met in many former British markets on the Continent from reparation coal delivered by Germany. These deliveries in kind have dislocated long-standing selling arrangements and have depressed prices.

The coal trade hoped that the final drafting of the Young plan would provide for eliminating coal deliveries by Germany, but as this was not found possible, much satisfaction is found in the fact that these deliveries will start at once to diminish and will disappear entirely by 1939.

British coal exporters point out that the unecomonic competition which they have to meet in reparation coal is aggravated by the fact that Germany, by rail rates and otherwise, grants a considerable subsidy to the coal which it at present sends to France and Italy by way of Rotterdam. The claim is made that the quantity of coal thus sold is greatly in excess of the quantity which would be sold if comparative prices and qualities were the only factors determining the choice of the French and Italian coal importers.

Attack on 'Anachronistic' Pictures on New Bills Brings Official Reply

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Treasury officials have risen to the defense of the new small-sized paper currency.

Critics have declared that the lions depicted on either side of Jefferson's home, Monticello, shown on the back of the $2 bill, are anachronistic, the lions having been added since Jefferson's day. Treasury officials retort that no attempt has been made to show contemporary pictures on the backs of the new bills.

For instance, the back of the $5 bill which carries Lincoln's head on one side shows the Lincoln memorial on the other, which, in the nature of things, did not exist in Lincoln's day.

The oddest feature of the new bills, however, appears to have just come to light. The $10 bill, carrying Hamilton's head on the front, shows a picture of the Federal Treasury on the back. The street car track and busy traffic which are a feature of present day conditions round this building have been omitted, but a single automobile is placed in the immediate foreground. Microscopic examination reveals that this car is a new "Model A" Ford.

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Mello-glo cocoa butter cleansing cream, $1

Mello-glo facial tone powder, natural or suntan, $1

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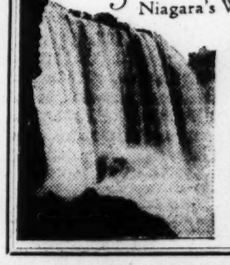
NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION

Saturday, July 27

ROUND TRIP $10.



SPEND Sunday at the Falls. See Niagara's Wonder Spots from both American and Canadian sides on the Great Gorge trip at nominal cost.

Special coach train leaves South Station, Boston, 5:30 P. M. (Standard Time), arriving back early Monday morning. Number of tickets limited. Purchase in advance.

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Open daily and Sunday from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Special combinations and a la carte service.

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Cold Tomato Bouillon in Cup, with Saltines 15c
Boiled Fresh Salmon, Green Peas, Mashed Potatoes 50c
Broiled Swordfish, Maitre d'Hotel, Fried Sweet Potatoes 60c
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Braised Sweetbreads Julienne, French Fried Potatoes 50c
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Ambassador—41 Winter Street
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BECAUSE our service begins the moment you enter the store and continues as long as you require it.

BECAUSE no sale is complete until you are entirely satisfied.

BECAUSE we are, of course, ready and anxious at all times to rectify any possible error; to satisfactorily adjust even the slightest misunderstanding.

The Insignia of the National Home Furnishers' Campaign.

None but dealers of proven dependability may use it.

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Open Saturday Evenings

REVISED LAWS BELIEVED VITAL TO DEPOSITORS

Demand Is Insistent for Stricter Federal Control Over Banking

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Insistent demand for legislative safeguards to prevent a recurrence of bank failures which wipe out life-time savings of individuals and families is heard in treasury circles here. Officials of the Treasury and Federal Reserve System are reluctant to make direct comment, but it is pointed out that conditions exist within the American banking machinery that weaken the effectiveness of state and national control.

Either reform within the banking fraternity itself, or additional restrictive banking legislation are the alternatives held out by those in high positions here, who discuss the recent crop of bank failures in Florida.

The three major existing conditions weakening financial institutions in the country are declared to be (1) excess of small banks with intense competition; (2) intense local demand for capital on these banks, and (3) absence of industrial diversity in regions where they exist.

No community can possibly provide adequate resources, competent officers and experienced directors for one bank to every 750 of its inhabitants as in North Dakota, or to 1400 as in Iowa," Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard wrote in the Hoover report on "recent economic changes."

Other commentators insist that stricter federal and state supervision is not the only answer to the large number of bank failures. Investigation reveals that almost invariably before a given bank fails the supervisors report increasing unsatisfactory conditions. The difficulty is to make effective use of the information, and under present conditions one official described this as "almost insurmountable."

FRANCE-SPAIN MAKE BORDER STATIONS PACT

MADRID (AP)—Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Prime Minister, and the French Ambassador, De Peretti de a Rocca, signed a convention regulating control of the International Railroad stations at La Tour de Carol and Puigcerda, which had been drawn up by the mixed committee of the trans-Pyrennean railroads.

The convention regulates customs and similar problems.

Reform Club Honors Megan Lloyd George

LONDON (AP)—Megan Lloyd George, daughter of David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister, is the first woman to have attained a dinner at the Reform Club.

It is a Liberal organization and she and 124 men attended an affair given by the club to the parliamentary members of her father's party.

CROAT NATIONALISTS SENTENCED FOR TREASON

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—The first persons to receive sentence of the extreme penalty for a political action since the institution of the Jugoslav dictatorship are two Croats, Dr. Ante Pavelic, ex-national representative and his colleague, Gustav Perchets, members of the small secessionist party advocating the complete withdrawal of Croatia from Jugoslavia.

These men at public meetings declared their determination to cooperate with the Macedonia organization in a campaign against Serbian hegemony. Since they are in foreign lands they were tried in absento and sentenced to be executed for high treason.

Guiana Rain Forest to Be Explored

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An expedition under the auspices of the Oxford University Exploration Club, with colleagues from Cambridge led by Maj. R. W. G. Hingston, eminent naturalist, and including zoologists, ornithologists, an entomologist, a botanist, and a surveyor sailed on the S. S. Ingoma for British Guiana with the object of investigating the wild life of the Guiana "rain forest."

Amongst the members of the expedition are Frank Buckland, M. J. Cresswell, J. Duffield, S. T. A. Livingstone-Learmonth, B. D. Nicholson, E. M. Nicholson, O. W. Richards, P. W. Richards, N. Y. Sandwith, and L. Slater. Major Hingston was naturalist to the third Mount Everest expedition and second in command of the Greenland expedition last year.

Arriving at Georgetown early in August, the expedition will proceed, with the advice and aid of the Government of the Colony, to a locality north of Essequibo, where a base camp will be formed, from which a surveying party will operate while the naturalists begin the intensive work on the spot. The main object of the expedition is to get into the canopy of the "rain forest," in order to study at close quarters many of the more or less unknown animals who live there 200 feet above ground in what is called "tree-top" life. Its equipment includes a Schermuly rocket apparatus, B. S. A. line throwing guns, "dogs and spikes" to hammer into tree trunks as well as a radio outfit for communicating with Georgetown.

Church Opposes School Grants

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Walter Runciman, member of Parliament, speaking at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Plymouth, said the church opposed the attitude of Roman Catholics during the general election on the question of obtaining pledges for public funds for their sectarian schools.

"I would warn Wesleyans against being tricked into any attitude of that kind," he declared. "Our church will never tolerate going back to the old policy of providing national money for building sectarian schools. Many of those elected to the House of Commons have given support to undertakings of this nature."

After other speeches the conference, with few dissentients, adopted a "Methodist education policy" which states that the church "is strongly opposed to providing building grants out of national funds in aid of establishing denominational schools or relieving denominational schools of charges which rightly fall upon them."

WALTHER LEAGUE ELECTS AND PLEDGES FUNDS

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—E. J. Gallmeyer of Fort Wayne has been re-elected president of the Walther League by the delegates assembled here for the league's 37th annual convention of Young Lutherans. Victor Schulz of Grand Rapids, Mich., the only other nominee, withdrew. A. F. Schack of Fort Wayne was re-elected treasurer, and Prof. E. H. Englebrecht of River Forest, Ill., re-elected field secretary. All four vice-presidents were re-elected.

A resolution pledged the league to complete within the year payment of pledges of $15,000 for the law library at Valparaiso University; $5000 for a children's home in Potsdam, Germany, and $5000 for a deficit in the league treasury.

British Parliament Told Why Trotzky Was Barred

LONDON (AP)—Permission for Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist leader exiled in Constantinople, to enter England, was refused because of the difficulty the British Government might have in obtaining his departure if his presence ever became embarrassing, Home Secretary John R. Clynes said in the House of Commons.

Famous Rider Lived Here

Thousands Visit the House in Boston Where Paul Revere Lived.

Paul Revere House, Famous in Boston, Stands Where Increase Mather Dwelt

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The Paul Revere House on North Square was the home of the patriot from about 1770 to 1800. It had been built about 1676 on the site of Increase Mather's house which was burned in the great fire of that date. When the Revere house was built the essential characteristics of its original were painstakingly restored, the diamond paned and leaded windows, and the modeling of woodwork.

The whole neighborhood around North Square is fraught with interest concerning Paul Revere. He was born Jan. 1, 1735, and he went to the "North Grammar School" on North Bennet Street, the institution with which John Tileston was connected as pupil and master for 80 years.

After leaving school Revere entered his father's shop, learned the trade of gold and silversmith and developed high skill as an engraver, especially on silver. When the war came along Revere turned to engraving militant cartoons, what today would be called political cartoons. He had his fling at the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre and other local eventualities and so profitable did he find the work that, in 1770, he had money enough to buy the house where he was to live through the years of the Revolution. North Square at that time was the Court end of Boston and contained a number of very fine residences.

LABORITE RELISHES NO TIPS AT MEALS

LONDON (AP)—A band of brave members of British Parliament has declared against tips.

Jack Mills, Labor member for Dartford, Kent, is busily circulating a petition asking that waiters in the House of Commons restaurant be paid enough to make them independent of tips. Questions in the Commons revealed that parliamentary restaurant waiters get approximately $8 a week. A waiter must provide his own uniform. But the catering committee reported a deficit of $2000 on the operation of the restaurant. Either the members must pay more for their meals, or they must grant a definite subsidy from the public funds.

Map of Buried Treasure Reported Found in Peru

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Discovery of maps and sketches said to reveal the hiding place of an enormous treasure buried near Arequipo when Jesuit priests were forced to flee Peru in 1772, has been announced by an engineer, Jose Manrique Carpio.

He arrived here recently from Arequipo and immediately filed a claim with the Federal Government to any treasure he might find on the site indicated by the map. However the city council of Arequipo is opposing Señor Carpio as the site indicated on the maps is where the municipality is erecting a new city hall.

CUBA REPORTS TRADE BALANCE

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—A favorable trade balance with England of $105,000,000 for the last fiscal year, is revealed in figures made public by the Treasury Department.

GOLD FLOWS FROM ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Banco Nacional is shipping $5,000,000 in gold pesos to New York on the Eastern Prince.

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associations under certain limitations, and that loans may be made to finance the ordinary processes of marketing. The policy in regard to loans to co-operatives has not been definitely worked out. As to loans for marketing, it is expected that co-operatives will exhaust such means as private banks and federal intermediate credit banks before applying to the board.

One of the first results of the farm act in this part of the country is the call for a meeting to be held in Frederick, Md., to consider forming a co-operative marketing organization.

Farm Board's Loan Policy Explained

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board is not in a position to give definite consideration to applications for loans, it has been announced.

The board's policy in regard to loans is to proceed slowly and to exhaust ordinary avenues of approach to credit before using any of the $150,000,000 now available.

The law provides that money may be loaned to farmers' co-operative

Letters Cement Friendly Bonds

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Nearly 100 representatives of the Junior Red Cross Society, coming from 37 different countries, met in conference at Geneva recently. After the opening speeches, which were delivered by Colonel Draudt, German vice-chairman, and Dr. Guyot, Swiss delegate, the conference entered into the discussion of various phases of the work done by the Junior Red Cross, now numbering 11,000,000.

The first question for debate was the educational value of an international viewpoint and the creation of good will and friendship by the exchange of correspondence between school children of different nationalities. It was reported that this correspondence had become a very popular feature of the work of the Junior Red Cross. A considerable number of young people are growing up with a real understanding and sentiment for their young contemporaries in other nations. Moreover, letters lead to exchange of visits, and in many instances nations which were formerly enemies form new ties of enduring friendship.

Participation of the Junior Red Cross in relief activities, visits of groups to foreign countries, methods of interesting members of the organization in public questions, as discussed by educational authorities, held important places on the program.

It is the opinion of leaders that the Junior Red Cross has a very important task to fulfill in aiding parents and schoolmasters to teach children to think right about problems of the world in which they live.

VENEZUELAN BUDGET TOTALS $16,000,000

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—After approving a budget of 40,000,000 bolivars (approximately $16,000,000), Congress ended a 90-day session July 18. Sums were set aside for public works, development of agriculture and establishment of workers' banks.

A contract with the French Compagnie General Aeropostal to establish air mail and passenger service between Venezuela and Europe was approved.

COOLIDGE HOLDS PRESIDENCY MAY BE DICTATORSHIP

Says Lobbies Intimidate Congressmen and Force Burden on Executive

NEW YORK (AP)—Calvin Coolidge, in an article in the August issue of the American Magazine intimated that fanatical minority organizations with powerful machinery for the intimidation of congressmen, are gradually driving the presidents of the United States to virtual dictatorship.

Fearful of the consequence of displeasing these highly organized groups, the former President writes, Congressmen often refuse to take a stand even upon party platform issues and the President is forced to assume the entire responsibility. The result, he claims, is the weakening of the power of political parties and the loss of confidence in Congress and the corresponding growth of presidential power.

The President, he points out, is not only head of the Government, but head of the party, and when Congressmen are forced to deviate from party platform issues, the political system of the country suffers. However, the President's growing rôle of champion of the people is not dangerous, he contends, but is the result of the Chief Executive being held solely responsible for his own acts, while in Congress, where responsibility is divided, there is much greater danger of arbitrary action.

"It has therefore become increasingly imperative that the President should resist any encroachment upon his constitutional powers," he concludes.

SCHOLARSHIPS PLANNED FOR SOUTH AMERICANS

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Laurence Duggan, representing the Institute of International Education, which is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Institute, has left here for Bolivia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil on a survey tour of schools, with a view to arranging possible scholarships in the United States for South American students.

14 British Women Parliamentarians Are Entertained at Public Luncheon

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A public luncheon in honor of the 14 women returned at the last election as members of Parliament was described by Miss Margaret Bondfield as "a gathering of those who have cleared the ground for women in government." Alongside Great Britain's first woman cabinet minister was Dame Millicent Fawcett, a pioneer in women's suffrage in England. Viscountess Astor, first woman member of the House of Commons, had as her vis-à-vis, Miss Jennie Lee of Lanarkshire, the new 24-year-old member.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the National Union of Society for Equal Citizenship which entertained the women members, referred to the fine type of women now in Parliament. Miss Bondfield, she said, owed her position to nothing but her "magnificent character, splendid intellect and enthusiasm." Her plucky opponent on the other side, Lady Astor had shown women not only "how to be good public servants but how to be good mothers."

Both guests disclaimed the speakers' praises. Lady Astor said humorously that she thought she was always regarded as a "perfect nuisance" and Miss Bondfield said seriously that she owed what she was to the fact that all her life she had been bound up with organizations which had gone forward and to hard work. In the midst of settling her first industrial dispute in Lancashire, she urged the new women voters to take their responsibilities seriously. She told them of individual groups of unemployed for whom they were now responsible. She told them of musicians who had come to her and showed how all the bands and orchestras were going to be displaced because of "talkie" mechanization music.

Lady Astor brought in another point of view: "We cannot judge the world by the unemployed," she said. "We have got to judge it by the high standard of living of the people and how it compares with that of other countries."

CHILEAN-ARGENTINE AIR MAIL STARTED

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Air-mail service between this city and Buenos Aires was inaugurated July 18 when Aviator Mendoza took off on a scheduled flight across the Andes.

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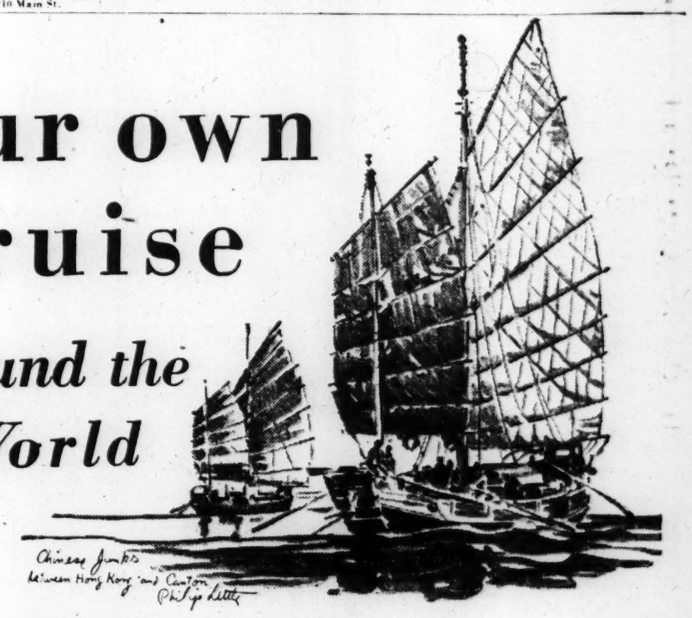
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SUGAR TARIFF CALLED BIGGER LOSS THAN GAIN

Said to Tax All Farmers to Help Few Beet Growers—Senate Hearings Close

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The curtain has fallen on the public hearings on the tariff before the Senate Finance Committee that have held the center of the stage at the Capitol for a month.

With the hearings closed and Democratic members excluded, the Republicans on the committee will rewrite the bill. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, committee chairman, announced that the Republican members would meet in executive session July 22 to begin revision.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, said that if Philippine imports were going to be limited, the Secretary of State ought to be called to testify. Mr. Smoot replied crisply that he did not think there would be any restriction on Philippine imports, "although there ought to be."

David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, asked when the Democrats could have a chance to see the rates decided upon by the Republicans. "When the bill is reported to the Senate," replied Mr. Smoot.

Sugar Rates Attacked

The final discussion and testimony on rates was concerned chiefly with sugar and with methods of procedure. Quotations were cited from a monograph by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, attacking the argument that increasing the tariff on sugar will benefit agriculture generally.

The total area in sugar beets in the United States is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the farm land where sugar beets are grown, it was stated. "A small group of our farmers who produce sugar beets and sugar cane," said the report, "receive very material aid from the sugar tariff, but it is costing all the farmers much more than the small group are receiving."

The Wisconsin economists estimated that if the tariff on Cuban sugar is increased to 2.4 cents a pound, as is provided in the Hawley bill, the cost to consumers in general will be $400,591,625 a year, which is twice the total investment in the United States beet and cane industry, and to the farmers of the country $79,773,120.

Beets Blamed for Peons

From another source of opposition to the House rate came a statement that 3,000,000 Mexicans, drawn almost wholly from the peon class, have come to the United States, most of them since 1917 when, as a war measure, the illiteracy clause of the immigration law was suspended that the beet sugar industry might have cheap labor.

"The vast proportions of this immigration of primitive people, disadvantageous both to the United States and to Mexico, have brought into existence social, racial, and labor problems of the greatest seriousness," it was asserted.

E. B. Howard of the Mid-Continent Company favored a duty of $1 a barrel on crude oil in the interests of the independent companies. It would not necessarily follow that gasoline would cost more if the duty were put on crude, for gasoline prices had fluctuated widely without any direct relation to the price of crude, he said.

Bituminous coal operators pleaded for the duty on oil to protect their industry by indirection. The soft coal industry had been hard hit by the use of cheap oil, it was pointed out. Competition from countries around the Caribbean was said to be particularly destructive.

Republican Senate leaders are hopeful that the tariff bill will be ready for presentation on Aug. 19, when the Senate reconvenes.

Russia Held Bound by Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

present situation. The apparently obvious possibility, if we assume an irresistible disposition on the part of either disputant to have war, would be for either Government to abrogate its instrument of adhesion. That happens to be a possibility in the technique of diplomatic procedure for which there is no recedent. In this case, furthermore, it would clearly be regarded as an instance of egregious and deliberate bad faith. Failing in such action, nothing in the world can prevent China and the Soviet Union being bound on July 24 by the Treaty for Renunciation of War. Likewise, nothing can prevent the other 44 states for which the treaty will then enter into force from having a clear moral responsibility toward an actual conflict in Mongolia, if that should exist on that day.

What, then, is the obligation which the disputing states must consider under the treaty? In the first place, the two disputants as parties to the treaty, "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies. In the second place, they "renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relation with one another." In the third place, the disputants "agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means." It will be perceived that this engagement between the parties does not insist that the difference shall be settled at all. It may, as a matter of fact, remain unsettled. But the engagement is equally clear that they are not at liberty to resort to war.

First to Adhere to Pact

The Soviet Union is in the worst possible position not to observe the treaty. In its note accepting the invitation to adhere, it placed great stress upon the fact that it had proposed substantially the same formula for many years and had concluded treaties on that basis with a number of its neighbors. It also criticized what it called a failure to extend an invitation to adhere to the treaty to states "which are actually interested in the maintenance of peace . . . as being at present the object of aggressions (the Republic of the Great Chinese Nation)."

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union was the first state to formally adhere to the treaty. On Feb. 9, 1929, there was signed at Moscow a protocol putting the Briand-Kellogg treaty into effect immediately. This Moscow protocol entered into force on March 30, 1929, and at present is a binding treaty between Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Lithuania, Persia and Turkey. The bringing of that document into force represents a policy of the Soviet Union which it most distinctly repudiates if it resorts to actual war.

Since no definite arrangements between China and the Soviet Union for pacific settlement exists, no accurate statement can be made as to what forum they would choose. The Soviet Union's attitude toward both the League of Nations and the World Court at first sight does not seem favorable to a successful appeal by China to either, though it is open to any other member state of the League to bring the matter before the Council under the remarkable jurisdiction of Paragraph 1, Article XI of the Covenant, as a form of mediation under Paragraph 2 of Article XVI or as a conciliatory procedure under Article XVII.

Special Tribunal Possible

There remains the possibility of a proposal from either side to establish a special tribunal for the purpose. It is natural that such a move should not be made until after the acute situation of the last day or two had developed.

The other distinct possibility is that the states interested in the Far East, which are parties to the 1922 Washington Treaty declaring the territorial integrity of China, and which are also parties to the Briand-Kellogg Pact may take an appropriate occasion to propose mediation. In that case, the fact that both China and the Soviet Union are parties to the Briand-Kellogg Treaty will afford them a ready-made means of saving their face, and incidentally provide an alternative infinitely cheaper in all senses than a war which they could start but could neither stop nor control.

Records Only Sunny Hours

Sundial of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston, Tex., Set In Lawn and Garden Adjoining the Reading Room.

SUNDIAL IN MONITOR ADOPTED BY CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex.—In a corner of the lawn of the new edifice of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, there has been erected recently, at a point visible to patrons of the reading room, a sundial, modeled after the design which heads the "Sundial" column of The Christian Science Monitor.

The stone pedestal, with its familiar motto, "I record only the sunny hours," has been set properly as to the points of the compass, that the shadow of the metal gnomon might tell the time correctly.

Mossy herbage was planted around the base, just as in the Monitor picture, and stepping stones laid, these likewise conforming to the picture. Instead of a gateway, however, the background of the church's sundial carries the tranquil touch of a stone bench under the shade of a tree.

Those who have visited the reading room report that the view through the open French windows over the velvety green lawn presents the same peaceful picture as that of the familiar newspaper cut.

Russia Will Settle Its Dispute With China Without Hostilities

(Continued from Page 1)

by observers to result in grave conflicts.

Beyond these possibilities, however, no large scale campaign was thought either likely or possible.

75 Americans in Harbin

John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister in China, who has been granted leave to return to the United States for personal reasons, will be requested by the Secretary of State to remain at his post in Peiping if the situation takes a serious turn.

There are approximately 75 Americans in Harbin and in the territory adjacent to the Chinese Eastern Railway. Those who are in outlying districts are now moving into Harbin as a precautionary measure.

TOKYO (AP)—Martial law has been proclaimed in Harbin by Gen. Chang Ching-hui, military commander of the district, and will be enforced with the utmost rigor as a safety measure, growing out of the Sino-Russian crisis.

Japanese news agency dispatches from Manchuria said Chang had made proclamation that the extreme penalty would be imposed on persons spreading alarmist reports. All newspapers, including Japanese, were censored.

Business is at a standstill, with the streets heavily patrolled by Chinese soldiers. Concentration of Russian troops on the Siberian frontier, beyond Manchuli, is said to have been greatly augmented.

The dispatches said hundreds of Chinese civilians have fled from Manchuli, at the western terminus of the seized Chinese Eastern Railway, and from Progranichnaya, at the eastern end, where Soviet air patrols were flying along the border.

Russians Seek Visas

The Japanese Consulate-General in Harbin, was crowded by Russians seeking visas to permit them to go to Dairen at the southern end of the South Manchurian Railway, on the Liao-tung Peninsula (Japanese territory).

It was understood they would not be permitted to go to Japan proper.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Despite the increasing gravity of the situation in Manchuria, the dominant note in all government circles here is that no real warfare will result. It is admitted that, with hostile troops facing each other across the border line, guerrilla clashes are probable, and that it is just possible that Russian troops will endeavor to advance as far as Harbin.

This does not constitute warfare, in the eyes of Tokyo, but would be in the nature of an expeditionary force. Although it is not officially stated, the Monitor learns that Japan has no intention of taking any action, so long as the trouble is confined to the territory north of Changchun.

The Cabinet was in urgent session all day, but is confining itself mainly to discussion, since it is thought the time has not yet come to make definite decisions. It is thought likely that the use of the South Manchurian Railway will be forbidden to both sides.

There is apparently perfect harmony among the Foreign and War offices and the General Staff, all of whom favor the so-called Shidehara policy, at least for the time being.

Japan is recalling its nationals from the danger zone, but will insist on the Japanese interests in North Manchuria, amounting to some millions of yen, being protected. Business is brisk as it is believed Japan would profit in the event of hostilities.

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—The Harbin correspondent of the Osaka Asahi has telegraphed his paper that the Russians had assumed the offensive and had captured the border cities of Pogranichnaya and Manchuli.

BERLIN (AP) — German consuls have taken over the Russian consulates in Harbin and Mukden, Manchuria, at the request of the Soviet Government. A Kovno dispatch to Telegrafen Union said the Russian representatives had been given safe conduct by the Chinese Government.

The German consular and diplomatic representatives also will assume charge of Chinese interests in Russia, in compliance with a request from the German Ambassador in China.

LONDON (AP)—Some of the London press, which has had no friendly feeling toward the Soviets, suggests that Russia is merely bluffing in its stand, one idea being to influence the United States to intervene in an extraneous quarrel.

It is also pointed out that formal severance of relations by Moscow scarcely altered the position which has existed between Russia and China, while the absence of diplomatic relations with other countries is almost a normal situation for the Soviet Government.

Influence of the Kellogg anti-war pact, of which both governments are signatories, was expected to be another deterrent to actual hostilities. Still another factor was the obvious disinclination of either party to invoke intervention by Japan.

MOSCOW (AP)—In consequence of its breaking off all relations with the Chinese Nationalist Government, the Soviet Government has suspended all railroad and steamship communication with China.

American and other travelers now en route to Harbin, Manchuria, will be taken only to the last station on Russian soil, about nine miles from Chinese territory. They will have the choice of walking from there to the first Chinese settlement over the border, or of a roundabout journey by rail to Vladivostok by way of Chita and Khabarovsk, whence they will be able to reach Harbin by way of Japan in about a week's time.

GENEVA (AP)—At present there is no prospect of League intervention. In order for the League to interfere there must be an appeal by a member state, and so far no state has shown any disposition to bring the question to the official attention of the League authorities.

The only instance hitherto of League intervention in a dispute between a member and a non-member state (Russia being a non-member) was in the case of the Mosul affair. The Lausanne conference failed to reach a settlement and, after further direct negotiations, the matter was referred by Great Britain to the League.

Turkey in this instance agreed to accept negotiations of membership and a commission of inquiry was appointed.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Russian sources July 19 said the Soviet mercantile fleet on the Amur River, Manchuria's northern boundary, was concentrating at Blagoveshtchensk, whence large bodies of troops could be moved into Manchuria down the Sungari River.

The same sources stated that Soviet airplanes were flying over Chinese territory in northern Manchuria and dropping pamphlets urging the Chinese masses to support the Soviet.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Private advices received here July 18 state that Russian troops tried to cross the Amur River into Manchuria at Blagoveshtchensk, and were fired upon by Chinese troops, who forced them to retire.

The native papers said that the local Kuomintang (or Nationalist political party) committee were calling upon the Chinese people to line up behind the Government and not to allow mediation or other interference by foreign nations.

It was said the Nationalist Government would not reply to Moscow's second note, that severing diplomatic relations between the two governments.

Soviets Forfeit French Sympathy by Propaganda

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France is showing little sympathy with the reported mobilization of Soviet troops on the Chinese frontier and this attitude happens to coincide with the energetic measures taken by the French Government against the Communists here. One semiofficial government spokesman has said that if the Soviets allow themselves to be drawn lightly into war it signifies the breaking up of the Soviet régime.

Newspapers reflecting the general opinion protest against support by Moscow of Communist activities in France, as revealed by documents which have been seized at Communits headquarters by the police. The anti-militarism of French Communists appears to have taken the form of espionage, preparation of secret military measures by the Communists themselves and a system of propaganda against the state carried on among army, navy and colonial forces.

Possibly reports have exaggerated the importance of the documents found, but nevertheless they have been given to army headquarters for examination, and any matter affecting the colonies is being closely scrutinized.

The Communists have planned a demonstration for Aug. 1 on a large scale, and the Government was determined to nip it in the bud. By prompt action the demonstration, which was to have been held on May 1, was prevented by many arrests, there being no disturbances, and the Government is determined to avert a class clash on Aug. 1. The incident of the seizure of the documents at this moment has weakened any sympathy which might have been felt here for the cause of the Soviets in the Sino-Russian dispute. It has also this internal political significance that the incident is being used to discredit the Left parties in the Chamber.

Talk of a Government downfall with the reviving of the cartel of the Left means to many moderates a body in which Radicals would join with Socialists, who in turn would join with Communists. Such an event, following this Communist exposure, is exploited as an argument for keeping in office the Government of the National Union.

League Circles Expecting Amicable Settlement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—News of the diplomatic rupture between China and Russia has not disturbed the confidence felt in League circles that these two countries will settle their differences amicably. It is said that Japan would, if trouble occurred, appeal to the Secretary-General of the League to summon the Council immediately to deal with the situation.

Either China or Russia would be justified in defending themselves if attacked, and although they both signed the Kellogg pact, renouncing war, for national ends, it might be difficult to prove which was the aggressor. Moreover there is no machinery under the Kellogg pact to bring an aggressor to book. It is clear, therefore, that if something must be done to prevent war, it must be through the machinery of the League, when Russia would be entitled to be heard before the council.

In the meantime it is believed that diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear on the Nanking Government to accept the Russian offer of a conference for settlement of differences concerning the Eastern Chinese Railway.

For the first time in its history the Bolshevik Government has contrived to earn a little sympathy from the other powers. The belief here is that the Soviet Republics will not lightly throw away their new credit for moderation by doing anything to precipitate a conflict with China.

In connection with the bearing of the Kellogg pact on the situation, an interesting legal point arises whether action for ratification of the pact by Japan is necessary to render it effective. It would appear that the instrument of the Japanese Government's ratification is on its way to Washington.

Demonstration at Consulate

NEW YORK (AP)—A crowd of several hundred persons, many of them said to be Communist sympathizers, staged a demonstration in front of the Chinese consulate in Astor Place, which police reserves were required to disperse. A number of arrests were made.

Change of Front of China's President Shown by Ex-Professor of Peking

Chiang Kai-Shek, Known a Few Years Ago as the 'Red General,' Becomes More Moderate on His Accession to Power as President

By ROBERT MERRILL BARTLETT
Professor at Peking University 1924-27 and contributor to various periodicals

Three years ago, Chiang Kai-shek, now President of China, was known as the "Red General." He was then leader of the Southern Army and an avowed friend of the Russians. Today he is urging his troops into Manchuria to keep the Chinese Eastern Railway out of the control of Russia.

Three years ago the Chinese press reported that Chiang's son was an ardent Communist, taking part in the radical parades of Moscow, where he was studying. Chiang himself was accepting the political advice of Borodin and a staff of Red Russian officers. In 1926 he gave a lecture entitled "Why We Must Co-operate With Russia." I have a copy of it, published by the Peiping branch of the Kuo Min Tang.

At that time Chiang said: "There are no division lines between nations, no lines between strong and weak among the Revolutionists! The problem of China is the problem of the world. If China's Revolution is not a part of the World Revolution it will not only fail, but will lose its significance. In the European war the Allies failed to defeat Germany, when they fought as separate nations. After they united and chose General Foch as their common leader, they won a victory. General Foch was not British, Italian, American or Japanese, but nevertheless, all the Allies obeyed his orders and so defeated their common enemy.

"If we want to succeed in our World Revolution, we, the revolutionists of all nations, must unite under a common commander! When Dr. Sun Yat-sen was going to the North last year he told me repeatedly, and also gave me a written statement, saying, 'The opinions of our fellow thinker, Mr. Borodin, are my opinions. In all political affairs you must consult him. You should obey him as you obey me!' Dr. Sun is now dead, but our Russian advisers are still doing their best for our part. In the spirit of love, as fellow thinkers, they offer their service.

"Our enemies are the Imperialists. The enemies of Russia are also the Imperialists. Their object is to emancipate the small and weak nations; and the object of our Party is also to join the peoples of the East to secure universal emancipation, that we may realize the World State and Eternal Peace.

"If our Russian friends try to make us become militarists or rob our people, then we should not only disobey their advice, but attack them with all our strength. But ask yourselves, Have they been trying to do this during the past two years? If you will think, you will realize why Dr. Sun tried to make friends with Russia.

"Our friends from Russia, from Mr. Borodin to subofficials, have all most willingly followed the doctrines of our leader, Dr. Sun. This is because the principle of nationality counts for nothing in the World Revolution."

President Chiang has proved to be at heart too Chinese for such extravagant political experiments as the Russians were eager to make in China. The Chinese tried it 2000 years ago. President Chiang proves to be at heart a Nationalist, too loyal to his great people to swing over into a Russo-Chinese State. He has either seen sufficient first-hand experiment to be convinced of the impracticability of his former views, or his coming into power, and the nominal achievement of the Chinese revolution, have made him eager to steer the ship alone.

The three years have brought a swift succession of overt changes—the departure of Karakhan, the exile of Borodin, the expulsion of Communists from the Kuomintang, the collapse of the Hankow Government, and now the demand for Chinese control over the Chinese Eastern Railway. China's President has changed his mind!

Mexican University in Students' Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the university curriculum, and gradually quarterly written examinations were adopted in all the schools with the exception of the law college.

When the attempt was made this year to apply the system to the law students they struck and eventually were joined even by pupils in the secondary schools of this and other cities. The strike became a national issue.

Under the autonomy solution the President of Mexico has certain veto powers over the university's council of students, faculty and alumni, and some authorities who view the experiment with skepticism declare that in the end the Government will run the university.

However, the Government is keeping hands off and giving the university a chance to prove itself under its new freedom, a freedom that grew out of a deep-seated demand for separation from governmental and political association.

The whole situation emphasizes the seriousness with which the student is viewed in Mexico.

Dry Governors Claim Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

there was no tenable basis for considering the modification of prohibition.

Seven Governors have left here with their parties on two United States Navy destroyers, en route for Portsmouth, N. H. They will be guests of the State of New Hampshire in a trip into the White Mountains during the week-end.

At the closing session, Gov. George H. Dern of Utah was re-elected chairman of the executive committee of the conference. Gov. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota was renamed treasurer and former Gov. Carey Hardee of Florida was re-elected secretary. Salt Lake City, Utah, was selected for the 1930 conference, the date of which will be fixed later.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York was named a committee of one to collect data on crime, and Governor Christianson of Minnesota, to collect statistics on national and state banking taxation.

BRITAIN-U. S. TO FIND KEY TO DISARMAMENT

LONDON (AP)—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary in the Laborite Government, told a delegation of the Women's Peace Crusade that the key to the problem of disarmament was some understanding by Great Britain with the United States.

In the course of an interview the Foreign Secretary was quoted as saying: "We must take care that all that is done in these conversations shall be made to fit in with the work of the preparatory commission and I hope that the form of agreement eventually reached will be handed over to the chairman of the preparatory commission to see how far he can supplement it or use it."

Chauffeur Wins 1-Lap Round-the-World Dash

NEW YORK (AP)—A Bronx chauffeur stands winner over a Bronx iceman in a race around the world.

Charles Olson, former Marathon runner, arrived home on the liner France, completing a circuit of the globe in 24 days, 21 hours and 35 minutes, actual traveling time. Rafaele Mauillart, his rival, arrived home previously but took a little more than 27 days travel time.

MRS. M. C. GRAVES RESIGNS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mrs. Marion Coats Graves has resigned from the presidency of the Sarah Lawrence College for Women, according to an announcement by the trustees of the institution. The resignation will take effect immediately.

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CHINA'S EXPORT TAX THREATENS TO HALT TRADE

Foreign Business Men Are Concerned Over "Disregard of Economic Laws"

PEIPING—Chinese and foreign exporters are uneasy about the trend increases of export taxes, which threaten to cripple some classes of trade and even altogether bar others. The situation is rendered more difficult by the fact that export taxes from different ports are considerably varied.

One of the leading American exporters in Peiping informs The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that he now pays 20 per cent export tax on the goods he ships abroad which include a wide variety of Chinese native embroidery, drawn work and rice paper. He says that he has watched the export tax rise from an effective 5 per cent three years ago to the present 20 per cent. The increases have come 2½ per cent at a time each increment in South China adding additional export taxes.

Tax Applied Impartially

This foreign exporter states that his trade, which deals with luxuries, has been able to bear the tax without serious effect, but he points out that the tax is being applied impartially to all classes of goods, and that all kinds of goods which have to compete in the world market have already been seriously crippled. It appears only a matters of time until the effect will be equally serious upon the handicraft products which afford a livelihood to about 2,000,000 persons in Peiping and Tientsin.

The export tax was being increased steadily long before the Chinese obtained "tariff autonomy," as the governments in control in the north simply collected the tax, although it was contrary to treaty, and the powers did not trouble to oppose it. The financial leaders at Nanking declared publicly that when they obtained the increased import revenue which would result from exercise of tariff autonomy, they would abolish the uneconomic likin tax.

Taxes Twice Increased

But instead the export taxes in the north have been twice increased since the first of the year, when tariff autonomy became effective.

The foreign exporters are of course greatly concerned by this disregard of economic laws, but the real blow falls upon Chinese industry. There is a mere handful of foreign exporters, hardly enough to influence a Foreign Office in any country, whereas many thousands of Chinese have already been hard hit by the working of this uneconomic tax, the full effect of which remains yet to be seen.

Another tax which is equally hard upon Chinese trade and industry is the interprovincial tax. A firm here recently shipped a second-hand engine from Shanghai, which never passed out of China, and had paid import duties years ago. The tax imposed upon this shipper was 12 per cent of the declared value. This is directly contrary to the declared intention of the Nanking Government to abolish "likin," as this was "likin" in an aggravated and almost unprecedented form.

Prague City Lines to Undergo Change

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A better organization of the railway stations here is in progress, and in the spring of 1930 it is proposed to start working on a five years' program which will include the centralization of the railway goods traffic intended for the inner parts of the capital in one new good station; and all transit goods, or such as are intended for the environs, will be delivered at a second station on the outskirts, probably at what now comprises the Denis Station.

The Wilson Station will be so altered that it can cater for a population of 1,500,000 people, while the suggestion that the Masaryk Station, which is in the center of the city, should be turned into a large public square would result in a great improvement for the city. The electrification of the railway lines within the city area is proceeding rapidly, and the possibility of a new tunnel, for electric trains only, at the entrance to the Wilson Station is being considered.

The building of a large stadium, in which all sports competitions can be concentrated, has been advanced a step further by the awarding of the prizes for the best plans sent in in open competition. There will be room for football, swimming, light athletics, probably also for women's sports and rugby football, in a stadium which will be built after the fashion of the Amsterdam Stadium or an ancient Roman amphitheater at Branik, a village on the outskirts of the city and on the banks of the River Vltava (Moldau).

No better evidence of the increased interest in sport need be given than the building of this stadium and the fact that certain other Czechoslovak towns—Moravska Ostrava and Olomouc, for example, are contemplating similar action on a smaller scale.

British Nonsmoker ActsinSelf-Defense

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD—The recent discussion in the London press concerning tobacco has been taken up in the correspondence columns of the papers here, and has resulted in the formation of a local branch of the National Society of Non-Smokers.

The society strongly objects to the manner in which tobacco is thrust upon the notice of non-smokers, and E. T. Good, a Sheffield journalist, says that it will attempt to prevent smokers from imposing tobacco smoke on anybody and everybody in their homes, in trams, in buses, or in trains.

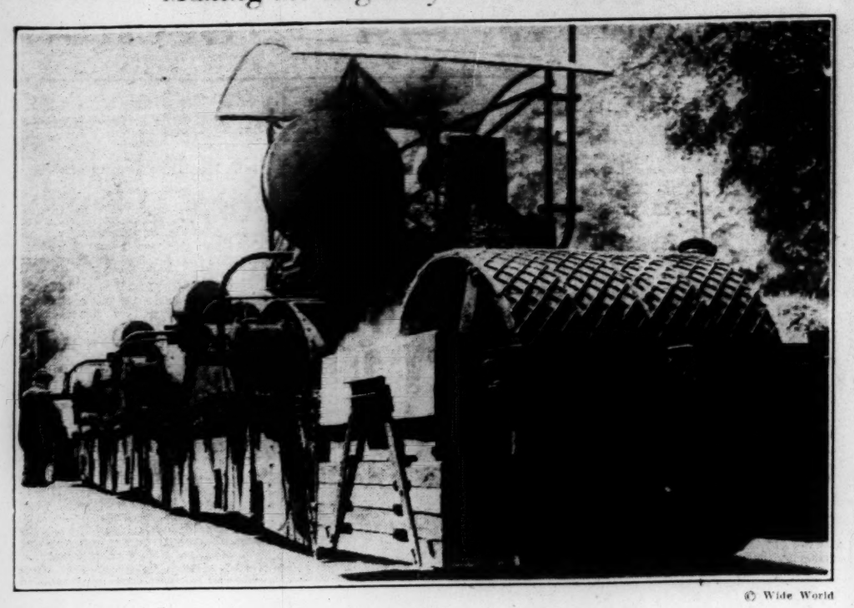
Steps have already been taken to draw the attention of several railway companies to the question of people smoking in non-smoking carriages, and the matter is now being investigated by them. The society is also taking up the question of smoking in the Sheffield Corporation buses, and intends shortly to hold a public meeting.

BELGRADE HAS ROTARY CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—A rotary club has recently been founded in Belgrade in which all branches of the business world are represented. The club holds its meetings every Monday, and the last—its thirty-third—was of special interest, as it turned into a social evening chiefly devoted to the affairs of the United States.

Making the Highway Safe for Motorists



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New machine used on streets in Berlin to prevent skidding by engraving a design on the asphalt. It is said to be very successful.

SPAIN CONVERTS LARGE ESTATES INTO FARMLAND

Peasants Prosper as Tracts Are Broken Up Into Small Holdings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The remarkable change which has been in process in the agricultural organization of Spain since 1925 is described in a report prepared for the International Labor Office at Geneva by one of its experts, O. Gorni.

In 18 months up to August last year, Mr. Gorni says, the General Directorate of Agricultural Social Questions took over "19 estates with a total area of about 20,000 hectares (45,000 acres) inhabited by 2278 settlers' families." The land is "assigned to settlers on a long-term loan, subject to an immediate payment equal to 20 per cent of the value of the holding." Two of the estates were "municipal property and were offered free of charge to the Directorate. The others belonged to private persons and were purchased at a total cost of 9,133,700 pesetas or less than 500 pesetas per hectare."

The large estates in Spain date mainly from the struggle to expel the Arabs. The Kings of Spain, wishing to insure the support that was indispensable to them, made large concessions of land to the nobility and clergy. "Some of these estates came to cover immense tracts of land," and in the arid regions they were entrusted to serfs to work for the benefit of the overlord; where there was a considerable rainfall, the estates were parceled out on a leasehold system which did not give sufficient security of tenure. Consequently, the "considerable improvements in agricultural conditions" introduced by the Arabs who had "done much to develop irrigation, particularly in the east and south" fell into disuse. The Arabs "had also introduced new crops such as rice, fruit-trees and sugar cane—which require active cultivation and which consequently led to dividing the land into relatively small holdings."

Land reform in Spain dates from a bill approved by the Cortes in 1907, but up to 1926 very little had been achieved in the way of rural settlement on the large estates, only some 11,000 hectares altogether having been divided among 1672 settlers since 1908. In the eastern provinces, on the other hand, where conditions favor small-scale farming, the land was, and still is, parceled out into "a great number of holdings which are sometimes too small."

The new scheme has already cost the State 10,000,000 pesetas merely for the purchase of land.

Research Council Will Serve India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The first step in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture has been taken by the Government of India, which will shortly set up an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The commission recommended that the council should be an independent body to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research throughout India. The Government, however, modified this proposal considerably, the alterations tending to bring the council more under governmental control.

"It is not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of the country," the Government considers.

The central organization is to have an executive body and a advisory board. The member of the Viceroy's executive council in charge of agriculture will be chairman of the board, which will include the principal administrative officer of the council and representatives of the Central Legislature, the Provincial Governments and other bodies. The chief administrative officer will serve also as chairman of the advisory board, which will consist largely of experts and its duties will be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the council.

Trams Block Way in Street Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUXTON, Eng.—Disadvantages of tramcars in these days of congested city streets were emphasized at the annual conference of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, held here, by Col. E. B. Martin, city engineer for Salford, and new president of the institution.

When a tram stops in a crowded thoroughfare, he said, all traffic traveling in the same direction is held up, the offside line because it is unsafe to pass the car on the right, and slow-going traffic because stops have to be made for alighting and boarding passengers.

Modern traffic conditions call for fast traffic taking the center of the road, where the street car lines usually are located. As sufficient widening of roads is financially impossible, Colonel Martin believes that some alternative to the continuance of tramcars in the center of the roadway should be found.

"I think it is acknowledged," he said, "that the more rapid traffic is, the less congestion. If we keep this in mind, what an anomaly there is in having virtually all our main streets obstructed by trams. It is held by many that if trams were removed from the streets the necessity for street widenings would largely disappear.

Many unnecessary noises in modern traffic—vibration from heavy transport, sounds from improperly silenced exhausts and whistles of exceedingly penetrating nature—could be reduced or minimized, he added.

BRITON MAKES OILY WATER DRINKABLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Though under the Oil in Navigable Waters Act, ships are not allowed to discharge oil within a radius of 50 miles of the coast, there are still constant complaints from bird lovers and bathers of oil pollution on the British coasts.

Several types of separators have been invented, one of the latest being that by W. A. White, who is a member of a Newcastle engineering firm. It is extremely simple, and gives far better results than the standard recommended by the Washington conference in 1926. This was .01 of 1 per cent or 100 parts per million. Oily water passed through the White separator shows only 1.7 parts per million which is equal to drinking water.

TRYING TO KEEP BOYS OUT OF 'BLIND ALLEYS'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKPORT, Eng.—The Stockport Juvenile Employment Bureau has taken a forward step in lessening the chances of boys being employed in "blind alley" occupations.

In co-operation with the Stockport Dairymen's Association, the bureau is arranging that members of the association should employ boys through the medium of the bureau, who would thus be able to register the boys and supervise their interests when they reached an age at which they might be turned adrift from their occupations.

NEAR EAST SHOW PAYS ITS WAY FOR FIRST TIME

Tel Aviv Exhibition Was Less Spectacular Than Before but More Successful

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Palestine and Near East Exhibition at Tel Aviv, which closed recently, was not so novel an event as the first one three years ago, and seemed to carry a more sober air. The local producers were huddled together in one hall because they could afford no more stand space. The wealthy foreign firms occupied separate large pavilions. This meant that the exhibition for the first time paid its way.

Palestine furniture has penetrated Transjordan and new settlers can be advised to convert their old suites to cash and order new ones here. There has been the same development in ties and knitted wear; stockings and jumpers are exported to Syria; Palestine-made matches have driven foreign makes away, and no imported mineral water compares with that from the Kabria Springs, near Acre.

The exhibition lost some proportion because of the small space occupied by agriculture. It was the wrong season for farm products, but a deeper reason underlies perhaps the scarcity of agricultural industries which are among the soundest, the absence of jam and preserve factories which a South African Zionist is now beginning to erect. The fish industry, the High Commissioner remarked, still languishes, but biscuits have become a leading industry. Palestine honey is delicious and there are enough orders to buy up all that is produced.

The big American motor firms exhibited, and also Imperial Chemicals, which is selling artificial fertilizers. Frequent entertainments made the exhibition a center for tourists, who enjoyed the birdseye view of the products of the country.

Schools Changed by English City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The City of Bradford education authority recently reorganized its education system so that at the age of 11 all pupils are transferred to what are called "modern" schools.

This has brought into prominence the need for a careful review of the methods and purpose of senior school work and for the formulation of fresh objectives for the new organization.

The director of education for the city, T. Boyce, found that there was a feeling among the teachers and the members of the organizing staff that an investigation of their resources and the establishment of their ideals were necessary to the realization of what they recognized as one of the greatest opportunities for advance in the service of public education which this generation had afforded.

The heads of the modern schools, together with the superintendents and organizers therefore, formed themselves into subject subcommittees and proceeded to write memoranda, read reports, and mutually challenge and question, all with a view to the clarifying of thought and the ordering of opinion.

Mr. Boyce, in reporting on the work done by the committees, says he was struck by the great thoroughness and vigor of their method. He believes that the report may prove for the Bradford schools a most important step in the evolution of the type and scope of work that the modern school may achieve.

The report is divided into sections according to subjects. The aim has been drastically to overhaul the content and teaching of each with a view to bringing them into close relationship with the needs and actualities of the lives of the pupils.

Fascist Industry Finds Steady Rise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Italy's business situation was the principal subject under discussion at the latest meeting of the governing board of the General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries, whose position as recognized representative of the employers of labor gives special weight to its conclusions.

In 1926 this organization had a membership of 50,000 business concerns employing 1,400,000 persons; in January, 1929, it had attained a membership of 71,490 concerns employing 2,075,849 persons. Thus 87 per cent of Italian industrial activities are now represented by the confederation.

The conclusions arrived at by the governing board after a complete review of the situation are embodied in the following points: (1) Tranquillity, order and social peace secured by the Fascist régime have enabled industry to stand the strain of depression consequent on the monetary reform without sustaining any permanent injury; (2) steady progress is being made toward a return to normal conditions; (3) it is unanimously recognized that a prerequisite for this return is the definite stability of the lira at its present level.

The confederation urged on manufacturers the need of persevering in their efforts to reduce production costs. It also urges the need of encouraging the accumulation of capital so that production may be financed at a lower cost and without recourse to foreign loans.

Finally, the confederation called attention to the fact that economic expansion is essentially the result of private enterprise, and that the character of Italian economic life and the situation arising from a growing population emphasize the need of avoiding the formation of closed categories within the business world, whose presence would obstruct the absorption of those youthful energies which are one of the major factors of Italy's economic revival.

BUDAPEST'S GARDENS TO REGAIN GLORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Before the World War, the Hungarian capital rivaled Vienna as the most beautiful city of Central Europe, adding to a wealth of public gardens an outstanding position on the River Danube.

Then, flowers were abundant everywhere, from the renowned Margareten Island in the middle of the Danube to the meanest street. With the troubles of the post-war period, this work of beautifying the city was neglected to a large extent, to be taken up again this summer with increased enthusiasm. The municipal budget provided for improvement of the public parks and the making of new ones, and a committee was recently formed to foster the "flower habit." It has offered prizes for the best windows, balconies or houses decorated with flowers, as well as for those whose window box flowers are kept beautiful during the whole summer. The flowers must be native to Hungarian soil. In order that even the poorest may compete, arrangements for flowers to be supplied cheaply have been made.

Former Home of Daniel O'Connell, Derrynane Abbey, to Be Restored

Fine Old Place in Deplorable Disrepair, With Roofs and Floorings Rotting, Portraits Decaying, and Family Manuscripts in Rough Bundles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Though the collection of antiquities in the National Museum ranks among the finest in the world, it is not as complete as it might be. Much valuable material could be added if the national treasures now lying scattered through the country in odd and unlooked-for places were yielded up to the nation by their owners. Many famous Irish mansions, once tenanted by the old aristocracy, contain antiquities of priceless value, quite unappreciated and uncared for by their present occupants.

An outstanding example of this wanton waste of national wealth has been brought to light by a proposal made by a group of enthusiasts to restore and renovate Derrynane Abbey, Kerry, the ancestral home of the Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell—a well-known place of pilgrimage for Irish-Americans. Here O'Connell lived from the age of seven.

Like many another historic building in Ireland, this fine old place is gradually falling into ruins. Though the roof is falling in and the floorings rotting, it still contains many of O'Connell's most treasured personal belongings. Family portraits in a deplorable state of disrepair cover the walls. Family manuscripts roughly tied in bundles remain uncatalogued and unprotected.

It is suggested that these historic relics, after nearly 100 years of neglect, be removed to their appropriate resting place, the National Museum, where an "O'Connell Room" might be established to commemorate the name of Daniel O'Connell, whom Gladstone acclaimed as "one of the greatest popular leaders the world has ever seen."

The National Bank of Ireland, founded by O'Connell, has contributed £1000 to the restoration fund, and Sir J. B. Melville, the newly appointed Solicitor-General of England, himself a Kerry man, is actively supporting the project.

Dr. Mahr, the keeper of antiquities of the National Museum, is an Austrian and one of the first archæologists and research workers in Europe. As the official representative of the Irish Free State, he addressed this year the archæological congress in Berlin, which is regarded as one of the most important meetings of archæologists, or of natural scientists, that ever took place.

Poland Welcomes World Socialists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A large Socialist meeting recently took place in the Warsaw Circus to welcome the Socialist visitors, leaders of the Second Internationale who had come to the Polish capital. Emil Vandervelde, in the name of the bureau of the Second Internationale, emphasized the happiness he felt in being able not only to greet the Polish working class, but also a reborn and independent Poland. Poland and Finland were in the ranks of the Socialist Internationale long ago when these two countries were still in captivity.

Paul Loebe, German Speaker of the Reichstag, in the course of his remarks said that there was a misunderstanding between a part of the German and Polish people which should disappear, the rapprochement of both nations was necessary, and their friendship a condition of peace and well-being. The trade treaty between Poland and Germany, he added, should be concluded as quickly as possible.

The English delegate, C. T. Cramp, member of the Labor Party, spoke of the necessity of co-operation among all nations in the cause of peace, progress and democratic freedom.

Boleslas Limanowski, in the name of the old generation of Polish Socialists, thanked the representatives of those nations who had given refuge to the Polish emigrants and helped the emancipation movement of the Polish nation in past years.

Cold Storage Ship Used for Fishing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—A new fishing boat, the Volkswohl, which is also a cold storage ship, has just been launched at the Deutschen Werke Docks in Kiel, and is said to be the first German fishing ship to be equipped with the Ottesen cold storage system.

On the Volkswohl the fish will be placed in cold storage immediately upon being taken from the water, and it is claimed that after months of storage at sea the fish will retain the taste and odor of absolutely fresh-caught fish.

As formerly the fish brought from Iceland and the White Sea lost much of their quality by the time they arrived at German ports, this cold storage fishing ship is hailed as an important innovation.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Toronto.
2. A road between Peiping and Tientsin put into repair by American marines.
3. It would seem that no such right exists.
4. First, Howe's Inn; second, Red House Tavern.
5. Jean de la Fontaine.

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Proposed Tariff Needlessly High, Says Large Section of American Press

(Continued from Page 5)

business in order to try it out later into campaign funds to keep the party in power.

"It is a modus that has operated effectively in the past. It may work again in this instance but there is a limit to human willingness to be led to the lions and the people who stand to suffer yet further costs of living under the Hawley rates may stage a revolt at the ballot boxes next year that will stop the spoliation for some many years ahead.

"Sure, however, President Hoover and other wise party leaders are beginning to sense the popular opposition to Hawley-Smootism, the final tariff actual doubtless be a drastic modification of the present repulsive measure.

"At the same time the ultimate tariff act must be a decidedly American tariff and not be the reflector of a Niagara flood of cheap foreign goods which will put out the fires of 1000 factories and immerse millions of our workmen in unemployment and want."

Detroit News

(Independent)

It is the view of the News that an expression upon an entire tariff bill cannot be fair or final. The judicial approach must consider many items "each separately."

In general, however, the Hawley bill increases tariffs all along the line, notwithstanding the fact that the existing Fordney tariff is the highest in our history. Although no adequate evidence of conditions tariff legislation could cure existed, the Hawley tariff sprang out of a presidential campaign.

It is chiefly a political bid to the farmers which cannot be of general help to them. Under cover of more farm protection, a series of new tariff concessions, chiefly the new sugar schedules, have been put through the House.

The costs to our consumers would probably be large; benefits to groups of our population needing help are not clear. Threats to foreign retaliation and foreign trade is definitely present.

In general, therefore, the bill, unless thoroughly revised, and for the most part downward in the Senate, is a dangerous and disturbing piece of legislation.

The Chattanooga News

(Democratic)

The Hawley tariff bill, if enacted, will add to the cost of living for the average citizen without in any way compensating him for the increased price of necessities he must buy. It lifts not only friendly nations, but at our own consumers, in order to benefit industries whose profits prove they do not need tariff increases. The proposed upward revision is not needed. The sugar tariff in the Hawley bill is iniquitous and outrageous. It seeks to make the American people pay for the doubtful experiment of building up a beet sugar industry, which would never be operated by intelligent American labor. It deprives us of Cuban trade, because a nation in collapse cannot trade with us, and it will deprive us of a trusted friend. Have we any such to spare?

Des Moines Register and Tribune

(Independent)

A survey of the whole field would show probably that we are already at the point where we have much more to fear from prohibitive trade barriers against us than from invasion of our markets by foreign production.

This does not mean that we should let the bars down to a flood of cheap goods from the underpaid and long-houred European worker.

But it does mean that we should be considering world trade on larger lines than appear in such a tariff bill as has passed the House and is now with the Senate.

The United States has more interest in world trade than ever before. World trade means that every group must be permitted to produce what it has special advantages for, and freely exchange that for what others can produce to better advantage.

The Milwaukee Journal

(Independent)

Under the heading, "We Know the Bill is Rotten," the Milwaukee Journal says: "The rest of the world regards the Hawley bill as indefensible and is taking thought on measures of retaliation. Such measures endanger our export trade so much that many of our own manufacturers, willing enough to have tariffs based wholly on what they want, are protesting.

"Congress has now to consider whether such retaliations as the United States can provide against reprisals by other nations are a sufficient offset to a trade war backed not alone by business efforts, but by the sentiment of peoples who believe the United States is wronging them.

"But more important than this foreign protest is the fact that the Hawley tariff is wrong for the United States. Under the pious fraud of opening up the tariff for relief of the farmer, manufacturers have come in and demanded an increase of government subsidy above the present tariff, which has been, and is, a scandal.

"Senator Borah was right when he said, 'It is the American people who have justification for serious protest.'

"If foreign protest serves to bring it home to Congress that even the favored few whom it is trying to bless with its tariff increases may suffer more than they gain, well and good. But deeper than this is the recognition by this country that Congress is not legislating for the Nation, but for a favored group who find revision of the tariff a more golden opportunity than earlier pirates found the laden galleons of Spain."

Boston Evening Transcript

(Independent Republican)

The Transcript has felt that the tariff might well be let alone, except where impartial investigation disclosed a genuine menace to an industry which could not be removed except through an increase in the rates. Cases of this kind are very few and far between, for the present rates are high and the mere fact that foreign goods are coming in does not necessarily constitute a threat to American industry or agriculture.

Political considerations, often very narrow, are teaching too many of our people, especially in the agricultural states, to expect more of the tariff than the honest protectionist knows it can do. We believe in the principle of protection, but not in the distortion of the tariff for political purposes, and that, it seems to us, is being attempted in Washington.

The world can organize itself better for any purpose than before the last war, and while we would not oppose legitimate protection against identical foreign goods manufactured under wage and living conditions which should not be duplicated in the United States, we see grave dangers in a policy of exclusion simply for exclusion's sake.

Our duties already are so high that the consumer should be considered in any revision designed to raise them, whether upon the products of industry or of agriculture. The farmer is being bunked on the tariff, but that is the fault of the politicians, not of a legitimate protective tariff system.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

(Independent Democrat)

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, believing that Mr. Hoover was right in recommending a severely limited revision of the tariff, is against the Hawley bill and hopeful that the Senate Finance Committee will rewrite it on more reasonable lines. The Eagle is against the bill because it represents the triumph of lobbyists intent upon making the consumer pay whatever prices highly protected and wholly selfish interests may choose to exact.

It is against the bill because in respect of a number of commodities it would tend to close our markets to foreign export trade and therefore invite retaliation from abroad. The Eagle believes that the threats of retaliation are not empty talk but will be put into effect if the bill in its present form becomes law.

It is already plain that the majority opinion in this country so far as disclosed is against the bill. The dangers which the Eagle sees are seen also by other newspapers including many that have hitherto supported the Republican doctrine of high protection.

The Portland Oregonian

(Independent Republican)

The main purpose of present tariff revision, which is to give agriculture equal protection with other industries appears to have been accomplished by the Hawley bill in which this revision involves higher duty on raw materials. A compensatory advance on manufactures, thereof, is justified. Increases made to protect industries that are subject to mass attack by like industries organized in international cartels do no violence to the purpose of "limited revision."

Probably there is no great dispute anywhere concerning the need to protect our foreign markets, as well as our domestic markets, and the present controversy as we view it is in the main over facts rather than principle, as these facts may relate to items in the tariff schedule.

The Dallas News

(Independent Democratic)

The News believes that the level of tariff duties should be lower than that made by the existing law. It therefore believes that the Hawley bill should be revised downward. It believes that if the farmers are to get any material relief in the tariff bill it must come more from a lowering of the duties on the things they have to buy than from a raising of the duties on the things they have to sell. It believes that existing duties are higher than they need to be to afford protection to American industry by the test of the difference in production cost theory. It believes also that we have practiced protectionism to the limit of the world's toleration and that to go to the extent proposed by the Hawley bill would incur discriminations and retaliations which would hinder our foreign trade at a time when the maintenance and increase of it have become indispensable to our continued prosperity.

The Indianapolis News

(Independent)

Where competently managed manufacturing enterprises in the United States have faltered because of foreign competition, a revision upward in tariff rates is in accord with the protective policy. Likewise agriculture, in instances where customs levies promise practical benefit, is entitled to similar consideration. A balanced national economy, based fundamentally on a wide diversity in natural resources such as we have, thus can be promoted and fostered.

Changes in the Fordney-McCumber Act, conforming to this promise, are valid. Necessarily, however, because of the interdependence of many rates, a revision can not always be confined to a few items. Hides are related to leather and shoes. Wool bears on textiles. The list might be expanded greatly. The balancing of economic interests, fairly and adequately, is a tariff difficulty always encountered, whenever legislation on the subject is undertaken.

This does not mean, though, that Congress will be justified in subscribing to a general rewriting of the law of 1922. On the whole, it has operated well. It would be short-sighted to raise rates that are fulfilling their purpose, which is adequate but not unreasonable protection. That course would curb initiative in devising still better production methods. It would slow our commerce abroad. There might be other distressing complications. We have become an influential creditor power. A hit-and-miss system of tariff making will not do. The Senate, in its study of schedules contained in the Hawley bill enacted by the House, should proceed on the basis of carefully ascertained facts about competition, and nothing else. Guesswork in framing schedules, or a yielding to log-rolling tactics, ought not to be countenanced.

Oklahoma City Oklahoman

(Democratic)

Oklahoma, like the other states, is disposed to bear reasonable burdens if the country as a whole may be helped. Oklahoma will acquiesce therefore in a reasonable revision of the tariff schedules.

But the revision must be reasonable, else Oklahoma will not acquiesce at all. She is not satisfied with the Hawley bill as it passed the House, for that unfinished measure contains certain indefensible schedules.

The increases in the sugar and shoe schedules (to cite two glaring cases) are entirely devoid of justice and represent nothing but congressional favoritism and the legal power to plunder. Oklahoma hopes that manifest inequities may be rectified in the Senate, for while Oklahoma is willing to yield to national necessity she is unwilling to yield to manifest extortion.

Columbus Dispatch

(Independent)

Under heading "The Dispatch and the Tariff" the Dispatch said on July 17:

"The country is faced with no alternative of protective tariff rates or free trade. There will be no sudden and abrupt reversal of a tariff system that has run through generations of the nation's history.

"As the Dispatch sees it, the question today is whether that system, through the greed of its present or prospective beneficiaries, is to be carried to a harmful and dangerous excess.

"The Dispatch has no objection to certain increases or new duties on agricultural products, as an attempt at 'equalizing' the situation of the farmer as compared with that of those engaged in other industries under tariff protection. This may not work as hoped. But most farmers want to see it tried.

"The Hawley bill more than neutralizes its farm increases by heavy increases on many articles of which the farmers are almost universally buyers, not producers and sellers. Building materials, shoes, leather and harness are examples.

"The bill is one of the most striking examples of ta- boosting greed in all our tariff history and threatens a harmful interruption of world commerce, and business in general, unless saner counsels prevail before it is finally passed. President Hoover was right in advising only limited revision."

Los Angeles Times

(Independent Republican)

The Times favors a tariff which will adequately protect American industry, including agriculture, but recognizes that there is danger of setting rates so high that they will raise prices unduly and injure the consumer. It does not believe that present rates should be advanced where experience has proved them sufficient, and does not think general revision advisable at the present time. It stands with President Hoover for revision upward of agricultural schedules, and limited changes in a few others. International trade will adjust itself to any schedules; and if imports are lessened in some directions they will be increased in others so that there will be little net effect on the volume of trade in the long run. There is nothing new in this principle, and no changes in tariff theory need to be made to comprehend it. Whether the international organization of business will in time require a change in tariff practice is too early to say.

The Washington Star

(Independent)

The Washington Star is for less drastic revision of the existing Republican-made tariff than proposed in the House bill. It favors the upward revision of only such schedules as can be proved to require added protection in the broad interest of the nation as a whole. It stands four square with President Hoover in his sound declaration that it is obviously unwise protection which sacrifices a greater amount of employment in exports to gain a less amount of employment from imports. It contends that while only the interests of America should dictate the height of our tariff wall, sober consideration must be given to the inevitable effect of excessive schedules upon our foreign export and import trade; and it anticipates sound modification of the Hawley bill in the Senate.

New York Herald Tribune

(Independent Republican)

The Herald Tribune heartily approves the program of tariff revision submitted to the extra session of Congress by President Hoover. We favor giving agriculture any added protection which it may need and readjusting rates in certain other industries which have suffered recently from depression due to foreign competition.

We take the action of the last Democratic National Convention to mean a general abandonment of organized political opposition to the protective system, as such.

Each country should be guided by its own national interest in making tariffs. We should think first of giving the relief promised to agriculture and to other depressed industries.

But the United States is also obliged to take into account its rapidly increasing export trade and to maintain a healthy balance between the interests of the producer for domestic consumption and the producer for export.

Most tariffs are compromises, and we believe that the tariff act of 1929 will be one. The international aspect of business does not seem to us to have greatly modified as yet the national desire for economic protection and advantage.

Louisville Courier-Journal

(Democratic)

The Courier-Journal is opposed to the Hawley tariff bill because it turns the screw on the consumers tighter than does the Fordney-McCumber act, the worst tariff law yet passed; because it would further fatten the interest already fattened by tariff subsidies; because, magnifying the inequalities now existing in our home industries, it would greatly cramp our foreign trade, provoke world-wide retaliatory resentment against us and vastly impair, if it did not destroy, the ability of our foreign debtors to pay their debts; because—concocted by a session of Congress specially called to provide farm relief legislation, the foundation of which Mr. Hoover has said must be the tariff—it presents increased scales of duties and removals from the free list at heavy cost to the farmers, along with other consumers, while attempting to bamboozle the farmers with duties most of which can have no effect on the prices of farm products.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

(Independent)

The Globe-Democrat supports, and has always supported, the principle of a protective tariff, but it regards a general upward revision of the tariff at this time as uncalled for, unnecessary and unwise.

Except as to agricultural products there was no demand for tariff revision in the election of last year. Nothing in our economic circumstances warrants such a revision. The Hawley bill has needlessly disturbed business, has needlessly disturbed our international relations, and if passed would needlessly increase consumer costs.

The country is committed to revision of the agricultural schedule but aside from that, revision should be limited to the particular situations indicated by the President.

Chicago Daily News

(Independent)

President Hoover has told a Senatorial committee that he favors a "sane and sensible" tariff, therefore he holds that the new tariff bill should provide for adequate protection for American industries, neither more nor less.

The guiding motto of Congress should be: "No evidence of necessity, no change." Even Senator Smoot, a high protectionist, admitted that there was little real sentiment in the country for increased duties on manufactured goods.

The Senate Finance Committee has ordered published without comment the protests of 20-odd foreign nations against the Hawley bill. It would be a serious error of judgment to assume, as some standpatters do, that the representations of the foreign governments are to be treated as of no practical consequence. An all-European customs union proposed by M. Briand, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is no more than a remote possibility, but there is nothing unlikely in new British imperial preference system, directed against the United States.

Apart from any question of reprisals or injurious commercial warfare, the Senate should bear in mind that justice to American consumers demands a rational tariff with moderate duties, designed to benefit all, instead of extending unfair and unwarranted privileges to particular interests.

Pierre (S. D.) Capitol Journal

(Independent)

The Hawley tariff appears to be framed to give industry and financial manipulation a greater hold with less energy than ever before while the farmer, somewhat bewildered by the numerous raises made in tariff duties, can be expected to take his medicine intended to benumb his spirit of opposition to the unfriendly suggested revenue measure.

In other words, the measure might devote some brickbats of casual contact, it would undoubtedly supply a hail storm for him to encounter in the buying market to maintain his equipment, his table, and his home. It may not be, but it appears to be, a scientific solution of further subjugating the country people to industrial markets and prices.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

(Independent Democrat)

The Plain Dealer regards the Hawley bill as the worst and most indefensible tariff proposal ever offered for the serious consideration of Congress. Its major purpose, it will be recalled, was to aid the farmer. The testimony of those who have studied its relation to the farmer is practically unanimous in the opinion that it will take a great deal more out of the farmer's pocket than it will put in.

Higher duties on manufactures are unnecessary. The business and financial records of the first half of 1929 are among the very best in the entire history of the United States. The anomaly of advocating higher tariffs as a cure for business depression when business and personal income taxes are producing enormous surplus revenues and when corporate dividends are at their present level, is as clear as daylight.

And from the international point of view, duty increases are inconsistent with our best interests.

As a Nation we continue in the awkward position of having and of needing a substantial export balance in order to keep our mills and factories fully and profitably employed, and of standing to collect hundreds of millions annually in interest and principal on our investments abroad. That we can sell only if we will buy, and that we can collect only on the goods and services which our debtors can produce are facts which the Hawley bill calling for higher duties fails to take into account.

Rocky Mountain News, Denver

(Independent)

We believe Hawley tariff bill provides inordinately high rates which will seriously hamper this Nation's foreign trade and build up dangerous trade rivalries and resentments.

We feel that in view of the international aspect of business and also because the United States is now the world's greatest creditor nation, that there is extreme danger in carrying our tariff barriers above the point required for actual protection of American industries and labor.

Chicago Tribune

(Independent Republican)

Spokesmen for the farmers are justified in their criticisms of the tariff bill as it passed the House. Further, they are justified in asking that tariff legislation be confined pretty closely to farm schedules. It is becoming increasingly apparent that if the door is to be opened to a revision of the tariffs on manufactured goods, there will be no closing of the door until scores of items which are in no real need of protection are given it.

Persons unfamiliar with political methods in this country will wonder how any industry which does not need tariff protection and can make only the most flimsy case for it can still obtain it. The explanation lies in the fact that Congressman A will vote for the schedule represented by Congressman B's constituents if Congressman B returns the courtesy. There are nearly as many logs to roll and backs to scratch as there are Congressmen.

Certainly it will do the farmers in general no good if their representatives in Congress trade higher tariffs on the goods which all farmers consume for higher tariffs on goods which some farmers produce. The senators and representatives from the central states can properly take the position that the agricultural industry alone is entitled to further protection. They can stand on the campaign pledges and in a large measure upon the President's call of the special session. If they start trading they will defeat the interests of their constituents.

The Boston Herald

(Independent Republican)

Discount foreign protests against our tariff revision as we may, and explain the origin and meaning of these protests as we can, the fact remains that they are an unprecedented and perhaps a serious portent. . . . If once we could afford to disregard world conditions in the making of our tariffs, that time has gone by. We must have markets, places to sell to as well as things to sell. Senator Smoot may laugh about the mistaken notion of Honduras that we are to levy a banana tariff, but we must consider such a condition as is stated from Belgium, that we import from that little country a certain commodity to the amount of 2 per cent of our total consumption of that commodity, but, on the other hand, that this amounts to 18 per cent of Belgium's total exportation of the commodity.

The number of protesting governments may not be 38 or 28; our count from the Smoot statement is 14, the rest being transmissions from commercial bodies. But that total is sufficiently significant to produce reflection.

The New York World

(Independent)

The framers of the Hawley Tariff Bill are interested only in those who produce goods inside the United States for sale in the American market. They are not interested in the consumer. They are not interested in the cost of living. They are not interested in the importer. They are not interested in the position of the United States as a creditor or as a world power. Their sole objective has been to make prices high and business profitable for dometsic producers. No doubt they honestly believe, in so far as they consider the matter at all, that if they can monopolize the American market for American producers, all classes of Americans will somehow share the benefits.

Nobody engaged in writing this bill has tried to think out, or was capable of thinking out, the effects of these increases upon the prosperity of the Nation or the general standard of living. The reason why the domestic seller alone was considered is that the domestic seller alone is sufficiently organized to bring political pressure up in the framing of such a bill. Congress ceases to be a national legislature; the individual Representatives and Senators cease to be national lawmakers; Congress becomes a political market in which each member acts as business agent for the most powerful groups of producers in his district. These business agents feel they have done their whole duty when they have, by pressure and log-rolling, got the highest possible tax for their clients in their districts. The effect of these taxes on the general business of the country is no concern of theirs.

Detroit Free Press

(Republican)

The Free Press believes in holding the tariff at a level that will justify its claim to protect American industry and wages, without increasing the cost of living beyond the point necessary to make that protection effective. The Hawley bill reached the Senate in the rough, as the result of the House's knowledge that the Senate would thoroughly overhaul it. As a basis of discussion it has undoubted merits, among them that it has elicited an unusually widespread expression of public opinion. Certain of its schedules might well be lowered, while others should be raised. The duty on foreign automobiles could be safely reduced, although it should not be abolished altogether. The existing sugar schedule should be rewritten in order to give effective protection to domestic beet and cane producers, as well as to the consumers, who would be gouged by the refiners of imported raw sugar once domestic competition was destroyed. The Free Press believes that the significance of foreign protests is grossly exaggerated in this country for partisan purposes. The international aspect of business, as it affects the American tariff, cannot be overlooked, but it can easily be overestimated. A tariff that gave just cause for retaliatory measures which seriously cut into our export trade, which supports its share of our industrial fabric, would be as serious a blow at American capital and labor as a tariff that let the competition of foreign cheap labor into the domestic market.

The Seattle Times

(Independent)

The majority opinion in Seattle and in the State of Washington favors enactment of the Hawley tariff bill without material change in the Senate. This city and the Pacific Northwest are chiefly interested in the restoration of tariff protection for cedar lumber and shingles, which would stimulate an important industry that has languished without protection against Canadian competition. The only regret on this score is that the bill does not extend like benefits to other classes of Northwest forest products.

There is also a strongly favoring interest here in the schedules enlarging the measure of tariff protection for a number of agricultural products. No schedule of the bill has stirred special opposition in this part of the country and public opinion here seems unperturbed by representations against it made by foreign nations.

This State, which has lived in neighborly concord with British Columbia under tariff systems of all kinds, just now has reason to know that Canadian opposition to the proposed lumber and shingle schedules is largely engineered by Americans who have acquired extensive timber holdings across the line. The inclination is to ascribe much of the foreign protest to the somewhat similar inspiration of various American interests.

Phoenix Arizona Republican

(Independent Progressive)

There are two kinds of protectionists: real protectionists who believe the tariff should be only sufficient to cover the difference between cost of production at home and abroad, affording protection for the American producer and at the same time affording the American consumer protection against exploitation by his patriotic countryman. It would also give American labor protection against cheap foreign labor.

The other protectionist is an isolationist. Protection means to him an unscalable wall with private openings through which raw materials such as he may need may be admitted in ruinous competition.

If the advocates of general upward revision could have their way we should shortly be commercially isolated. The exports of the United States have come vastly to exceed our imports. Our markets have been extended and enlarged throughout the world, and to hold them we must maintain a friendly commercial attitude toward those whose business we enjoy. Otherwise not only we may, but we almost certainly would, provoke retaliatory tariff legislation which would drive us out of many of our markets.

The Tulsa World

(Independent Republican)

The World is committed to the general policy of protective tariff, and is specially insistent upon a tariff for protection of crude oil not now protected. In the main we are disposed to favor the Hawley bill, provided the items are not sensationally raised. We are trusting Congress as the judge of the effect internationally.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

(Independent)

American industry as a whole has prospered under the Fordney-McCumber law. There is no necessity for a new act, with a higher scale of rates such as the Hawley schedules. The Republican Party platform has pledged revision to help agriculture, with other readjustments which experience had shown necessary. That is the President's position, as stated in his message. Promise of "limited revision" has, in the words of Senator Borah, been grossly betrayed. So far from helping agriculture, the pending bill will, according to Senator Brookhart, take a dollar out of the farmer's pocket for every dime it gives him. The proposed advance in the sugar rate, which, analysts say, will levy an additional tax on consumers of more than $200,000,000 annually, is especially indefensible. As a creditor nation, with billions of foreign loans, our tariff policy should, we think, as far as practicable, encourage debtor nations to trade with us. The reaction of foreign nations makes it clear that the pending bill is creating a world of ill-will. It seems to us a case of protection gone mad.

Nashville Tennesseean

(Democratic)

While the Tennesseean is opposed to all embargo tariffs, and very seriously doubts any real contribution that an upward revision of rates on agricultural commodities would make toward the rehabilitation of that industry, it is willing at this time to have the agricultural schedules of the tariff bill rewritten, giving to the farmers whatever benefits might result therefrom.

There is nothing in the industrial situation to warrant the increased rates provided for in the House bill. On the contrary, industry is today perhaps enjoying as great prosperity as it has ever known. To raise rates on non-agricultural commodities, as proposed in the Hawley bill, would utterly nullify any advantages that might accrue to the farmers from an advance in the rates on their products. In fact, if the House bill should be passed agriculture would have to pay more for what it buys than it has to pay now, and the disparity between the farmer and the industrialist would be emphasized. With the prices of most of the great agricultural staples fixed in the markets of the world, it is not easy to see any material benefits for the farmer in embargo rates on his products. If to obtain them he must concede further protection to the non-agricultural industries, then he is paying too great a price.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal

(Democratic)

It seems almost certain now that the congressional campaign of 1930 will be fought with the ancient tariff dispute between Democrats and Republicans as the paramount issue and it would appear at the moment as if the Democrats of the South will be joined by a large element of the Progressive Republicans of the West. Strangely enough the western farmers put faith in the illusive hope that they could be benefitted by an import tariff on products that they export. These farmers were supposed to be the beneficiaries of the Hawley tariff bill but the measure gives more protection to the manufacturers than to the farmers and thus becomes a burden upon, rather than a benefit to the latter.

Worse than that, its rates are so high that they are being construed as a plain act of trade discrimination by many of the great nations of the world. These nations are threatening reprisals so it may be that the farmers will not even get a better home market and on top of that may lose the foreign markets they now possess. For an elusive mess of domestic porridge the nation may lose its birthright of international trade.

Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal

(Independent)

The principle of the protective tariff is to protect American industry from outside competition that acquires its effectiveness through lower standards of living on the part of the workers involved. American industry is admittedly sturdy and effective. Its champions insist that it be given some benefit from the principle of protection. What is the answer? The Hawley bill, which proposes to raise still further the tariff duties on manufactured articles without paying much attention to raw materials.

Now, the farmer produces raw materials. The advocates of high protection desire raw materials at as low prices as possible so that the manufacturers may fatten all the more through the processes of manufacture. They have scant interest in the farmer, for he produces raw products.

The Hawley bill is unsound because it increases the protection on commodities already highly protected and extends only slight degrees of protection to the farmer's raw products. Farm relief is the resounding cry. Let the tariff afford the farmer more protection and the manufacturer, already well on his feet, less. Such a move would be sincere, at least.

Just as sectional lines have been pretty well obliterated in America, so must regional lines be erased in world-wide trade. Business and industrial policies cannot be formulated for America without taking into consideration its business and industrial relationships with other countries. A just tariff is one that promotes world trade, not one that restricts it.

Reno Evening Gazette

(Republican)

There is no doubt that the urgent need of the agricultural states for higher duties upon their products has created an opportunity for numerous industries to ask for still greater duties upon their products, some of which, particularly those of a compensatory character, can fairly be put forward.

However, there is good reason to believe that many of the demands for higher duties upon nonagricultural products go far beyond the compensation theory. All in all the far west will be well satisfied if the new legislation is confined to the agricultural schedules, the rates of which must be increased if its livestock and farming industries are successfully to continue. It is possibly true, as asserted in some quarters, that the prevailing rates upon manufactured goods may adversely affect to some extent the country's exports, but in this connection it must be remembered that the entire business and wage structure of the American Nation is built upon high protective rates, and that to seriously lower them would require readjustments at home, while reduction in tariff duties would bring to pass a distrubance to business and reductions in wages that would far exceed the benefits resulting from lowered prices and increased exports.

Springfield Republican

(Independent)

The Republican has declared that with the passage of the Farm Relief bill Congress should have ended the special session so far as fiscal legislation was concerned, and let the tariff of 1922 remain undisturbed. Revision of duties by the House bill would bring no substantial benefit to those classes of farmers that have sought federal aid. For whatever they may gain at one point they will find themselves losers at other points because of increased costs of articles that they must buy. In the presidential campaign of last year there was no demand for a general tariff revision upward. The country as a whole is prosperous and tariff revision on the scale being attempted is therefore unjustified. Our new creditor nexus of economic relationships must render a tariff revision upward delicate and hazardous beyond all American precedent. The more Europe owes us, and Europe now owes us many billions, the better moral right Europe has to ask for the chance to sell in our home market. Our tariff has necessarily become as never before an element in the maintenance or the non-maintenance of international good will.

The Kansas City Star

(Independent)

Under the guise of agricultural relief the Hawley bill, as passed by the House, is really a bill for the benefit of the manufacturing interests. It would impose on the farmer increased costs far in excess of the benefits to him. The proposed duties on shingles, lumber, cement, shoes and harness are instances. Of the proposed agricultural duties, that on sugar would benefit only a small group of raisers of sugar beets at the expense of the vast body of consumers, including farm families.

The existing Tariff Act gave extravagant protection to the industries of the country. Any further increase in these duties is unjustified. Further, such increase would impose an unnecessary additional burden on foreign trade at a time when it is important that foreign trade be facilitated. Unless drastic changes are made in the measure we believe President Hoover should veto it.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

(Independent)

The Public Ledger believes the Hawley bill should be revised in several particulars. The sugar schedule unfairly penalizes Cuba and threatens to place a heavy burden on domestic consumers in the interest of a home industry which has not proved its case. The duty on feed cattle from Canada has aroused what seems to be just protests from a neighbor toward whom we have a special relation. Speaking generally, the farmers appear to have fared well, as well as manufacturers. For there are major industries—notably of Pennsylvania—such as textiles and iron and steel, which are not given necessary protection in the House bill.

Application of President Hoover's rule for tariff making, granting additional protection to those industries which have clearly suffered from foreign competition, ought to produce a reasonably balanced measure.

It will not be that if it favors one section or one class of industries over another. Congress should take due cognizance of the broadened international aspects of business and the effect of higher tariffs on our foreign trade. But nothing has occurred to affect the cardinal Republican principle that our first duty is toward our home market and its protection from a flood of cheaper products from abroad.

The Hartford Courant

(Republican)

The Courant believes that no duty of the existing tariff should be increased unless it can be convincingly shown that an increase is needed to afford a proper degree of protection. It believes that the present tariff in the main is working very well and that comparatively few duties require upward revision. It regards the proposed Hawley tariff as exceeding in many instances the actual requirements of a sound protective policy. The maintenance and expansion of our foreign trade, now at the highest point since 1920, are essential to a continuance of our prosperity. Foreign markets afford us an outlet for our surplus products. If we try to maintain a too high tariff against foreign goods the inevitable result will be to invite retaliations which will operate to curtail our exports and glut our own markets.

If we expect European nations to pay their debts to us we cannot adopt a policy of complete exclusiveness with respect to their goods. Reciprocal trade relations will be as advantageous to them as to us from an economic viewpoint. As the great creditor nation of the world it is highly desirable that through our tariff and otherwise we should strive to cultivate relationships that will promote international good will. Our home market is, of course, our great profitable market and to protect it is a wise public policy. But any unnecessary protection is sure to be at the expense of our export trade, a consideration which the Hawley bill in too many instances ignores.

Boise Capital News

(Independent Republican)

Because Idaho is a producing State it is imperative if its farmers, its stockmen, its orchardists, its mines, its lumbering industry, are to be successful, there must be a reasonably high tariff placed on competing products imported from other countries. The Capital News believes the United States should regulate its own tariff affairs without interference on the part of foreign countries, although, of course, giving courteous consideration to their claims and arguments. If we are to have prosperity at home and for our own people, we must protect our industries. The Capital News favors the higher schedules of the Hawley tariff bill, particularly where they offer greater protection to the vast army of producers in this State.

Baltimore Sun

(Independent)

The Hawley bill in its agricultural schedules is a futile gesture to the farmers. Eminent Republicans have repeatedly agreed with eminent economists that there is no salvation in a tariff so long as the farmers' ills proceed from production of an exportable surplus. As to the industrial schedules of the Hawley bill they are not dictated by need even under advanced protectionist theory. Surveys made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National City Bank and other reliable and conservative agencies demonstrate that industry is today making new high records. Increased industrial rates in the Hawley bill are the result of the tariff-grabbers taking advantage of the fright which seized the Republican Party last fall When Governor Smith accepted protectionism, the traditional party of protection felt that it must shout more loudly than ever for a tariff wall. In yielding to this clamor, the Ways and Means Committee ignored a fact well known to all responsible party leaders, that is, the rapidly increasing need for a moderate tariff policy if this country is to find nd keep customers in other lands for its immense exportable surplus of both manufactures and agricultural commodities.

San Francisco Chronicle

(Independent)

The Christian Science Monitor has asked the Chronicle for an expression of its stand on the Hawley tariff bill, "especially mentioning why you are for higher, lower or the present rate."

This newspaper is obliged to reply to the Monitor that it does not see the tariff in the dogmatic way implied by the form of the question. We cannot find ground for arguing that all rates should be higher or all lower, or that all should stand as they are. The tariff, in our opinion, is a question in which each article treated stands by itself. On some articles the duties undoubtedly should be higher, on others doubtless lower, while others could well remain where they are.

The tariff is purely an economic question, not an issue for pragmatic opinion. Its chief purpose is to protect American labor in its high standards of living. For those commodities in the production of which American labor would be brought into competition with low-wage European labor in the absence of a protective duty, we want a tariff that will amply protect American standards, no more and no less. For commodities that do not have to compete with foreign products we want no tariff, unless it be upon luxuries for purposes of revenue. And even here there must be nice discrimination, for the luxury of today may become the necessity of tomorrow.

The tariff does not lend itself to didactic or partisan opinion, for it consists of a multitude of local issues all compromised into one measure. The United States has prospered under a protective tariff. Doctrinaires may assure us that we would have gone further and faster without that protection, but they will find as few converts among prosperous American workers as they would find bankers willing to leave their safes unlocked at night.

The Monitor also asks us "how is the broadening international aspect of business changing tariff theory and effect?" To this we reply that the tariff theory as we conceive and have stated it is not changed at all by international aspects of business. It is a theory of national prosperity and we are not going to throw away our national prosperity to please an outsider. The only way we could achieve economic equality with other nations would be to drop down to their economic level. Since we have a marked preference for our standards of living over theirs, we are not going to do that.

New York American

(Independent)

On July 1, 1929, under the heading "For Every Ounce of Protection There's a Pound of Extortion," the New York American printed an editorial of which the following is a part:

"More than 90 per cent of the newspaper comment on the Hawley tariff bill as the Republican Party jammed it through the House, is opposed to the general revision of the tariff upward for which that measure provides.

"And the more the schedules of the Hawley bill are subjected to impartial and scientific examination, the greater appears to be the justification of this overwhelming protest from the press of the country.

"Take for example the statistical study of the rates of the Hawley bill and their effect on commodities which a force of experts in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin is making. . . .

"These Wisconsin experts corroborate the testimony of the press and leaders of farm organizations all over the country. This testimony is to the effect that in the Republican Party's bill as it now stands, for every ounce of protection for anybody, there is a pound of extortion for everybody."

On June 17 in the American appeared an editorial of which the following is a part:

"The absolute exclusion of all farm goods is going to result in retaliatory measures by foreign nations to exclude in return the products of American factories and American farms. The country has prospered under a legitimate tariff for protection. There is no reason for departing from this national policy, either in the direction of unreasonable reduction of the tariff or in the direction of an oppressive increase of the tariff."

Campaign Lowers Traffic Mishaps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—That properly directed publicity can be a major factor in increasing safety was demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt here recently.

The police department, in conjunction with the San Diego Sun, Boy Scouts, theater managers and others, by means of safety lessons, reduced fatalities from nearly two weekly to none, and mishaps from about 23 weekly to less than five.

The safe driving campaign was launched by Boy Scouts who paraded, carrying safety slogans. Two police automobiles raced from an outlying intersection to central headquarters. One machine, carrying a cameraman, ignored all signals, took many risks and ran heavy traffic. The other machine took all the necessary safety precautions—and there was about two minutes' difference! A film of the race was shown at leading theaters, and the story was given prominent position.

Radio stations were used and theaters united in a safety-first program.

A women's safe driving test was held in which several score participated. Each contestant was subjected by a patrolman to a test involving many of the ordinary traffic hazards.

Elated over the success of the campaign, the City Traffic Commission passed a resolution commending the move and stressing the importance of traffic education through newspapers.

GEN. GOURAUD HONORS MYRON T. HERRICK

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—France on July 19 sent one of its greatest war heroes to pay tribute to the memory of Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador, whose services during the German invasion approaching the city of Paris endeared him to the country, in the person of Gen. Henri Gouraud, "Lion of the Argonne" and one time Military Governor of the French capital.

FAVOR BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A "Beautiful Chicago League" has been organized here under a charter, with prominent business men and architects as officers. Its aim is to "encourage the building of beautiful buildings, as well as big buildings." It hopes to improve the appearance of the city for the World's Fair in 1933.

THE HOME FORUM

Day-Dreaming in Auld Reekie

TO KNOW Edinburgh is to love her, and although it must be left to the master hand of a Scott to do this romantic city justice; or a Stevenson to make our modern idiosyncrasies pulsate with apt words, it may be permissible for a plain man to record observations likely to call forth friendly recognition from other lovers of "Scotia's darling seat."

Visitors to Regent Road feel sure that they have discovered the origin of her pet name "Auld Reekie," as, gazing over to the Crags and Arthur's Seat, or the beautiful vista of the Forth, the view is interrupted by the smoke of many chimneys in the old city of the Caledonians. The name, it is said to come from Fife, "Auld Reekie, many years ago, used to sit over the fire or six pots of beer to regulate some of the different portions." "Come away hame, we would say as the replenishing fires gave forth an extra volume of "reek" before being damped down for the night; "it's time for The Auld Reekie to put on yer night cap."

Speaking of family worship reminds an Edinburgh incident. When the man set to teach this writer his business heard him refer to "a few," he chuckled out, "How many IS a few? In fear we said our wheesht." Presently the old Highlander said more kindly, "Ye'll get it in The Book, laddie, when ye gang hame the night turn up the first Epeestle of Peter, while the ane was a preparing, wherein ye, that is eight souls were saved and after this just a wee bit for short." While Auld Willie's reply might not have satisfied the Higher Critics, its simplicity was refreshing.

Has anyone noticed the Edinburgh children's love of fires? They make and play around a fire even in summer. I have been led to the conclusion that Edinburgh is peculiar in this respect. That the Capital has celebrated Royal occasions with bonfires has not explained much. The "King's Birthday" bonfires in every street seem an effect of the fire habit, not a cause. Further north at Burghead an ancient custom called "Burning the Clavie," still annually observed, is a reputed survival from the prehistoric fire worship. Edinburgh has, down the years, received a considerable Scandinavian influx. Has this love of fire come to us from such pagan forbears?

Pagan ancestry forsooth; we Modern Athenians in our urban pride resent any suggestion which does not leave us vastly superior to most towns and cities. An Edinburgh man was recently arguing for Jeremiah of old having fled here for safety with a daughter of David. The MacDiarmids are said, on the authority of philologists to be descendants of that prophet; yet to reconcile this with the habitual cheerfulness of their clan is not easy.

Ferreting out the past has its risks. Once the writer stood in considerable awe of the great mathematician and honored son of Edinburgh, Napier of Merchiston. This family at one time adopted the punning motto of "Nae Peer," i. e., No equal. It was possibly justifiable that the inventor of logarithms should think thus, but investigation reveals the first Napier to have been a keeper of the napery. Thus we grasp the significance of the very Scottish proverb, "We are a' Jock Tamson's bairns." An observer might also notice the use of a very dignified term among even humble workers here; that which elsewhere expresses mate, chum, is in Edinburgh "colleague," as befits a University City!

Humbler folks having adopted many words from their brethren in other walks, it helps to balance things if on occasion these adopt and elevate a humble word. We all think of the names Coates House, Coates this and the other, as designating a very West-Endish place; yet they probably found their origin in the humble word cote, i. e., sheep-cote, or even the cot or cottage of the serf. By the same token such an exclusive name as Carlton, standing for all that seems superior, once simply meant the tun or town of the Ceorls, otherwise, the homestead or inclosure of the churls—a churlish place indeed.

Edinburgh is famous as a center of education, too. Schools, colleges, and institutions abound, yet has anyone today the courage of a Scottish judge of some one hundred and fifty years ago who was reputed to have turned his son out to finish his education among the sharp-witted and resourceful "caddies" of our High Street? These caddies knew every close, wynd, and inhabitant. They were the newspapers of the period. Nothing escaped them. Discipline was administered by a chief caddie, who saw justice done between caddie and client. They were guides, messengers, carriers, while to the stranger not knowing the dangerous and intricate windings of the old streets or "common stairs," they were also counselor and friend. Their name may be a variant of the simple "carry" or may be traced backward to cadet or followed forward to commercialized golf.

Who are their legitimate successors today? From their ranks sprang the linkmen and the chairmen; these were followed by the cabmen, now almost succeeded by the chauffeur. Most of the old cabmen knew sufficient of Edinburgh's history and romance to entertain their fares. Was it not an Edinburgh "cabby" indeed, who, pitying the ignorance of an American regarding John Knox, suggested that he read his Bible more?

J. W.

Pros and Cons

How may an author best acquire a mode of writing which shall be agreeable and easily intelligible to the reader? He must be correct, because without correctness he can be neither agreeable nor intelligible. Readers will expect him to obey those rules which they, consciously or unconsciously, have been taught to regard as binding on language; and unless he does obey them, he will disgust. Without much labour, no writer will achieve such a style. He has very much to learn; and, when he has learned that much, he has to acquire the habit of using what he has learned with ease. But all this must be learned and acquired, not while he is writing that which shall please, but long before. His language must come from him as music comes from the rapid touch of a great performer's fingers; as words come from the mouth of the indignant orator; as letters fly from the fingers of the trained compositor; as the syllables tinkled out by little bells form themselves to the ear of the telegraphist. A man who thinks much of his words as he writes them will generally leave behind him work that smells of oil. I speak here, of course, of prose; for in poetry we know what care is necessary, and we form our taste accordingly. . . .

There is perhaps no career so charming as that of a successful man of letters. Those little unthought of advantages which I just now named are in themselves attractive. If you like the town, live in the town, and do your work there; if you like the country, choose the country. It may be done on the top of a mountain or in the bottom of a pit. It is compatible with the rolling of the sea and the motion of a railway. The clergyman, the lawyer, the doctor, the member of Parliament, the clerk in a public office, the tradesman, and even his assistant in the shop, must dress in accordance with certain fixed laws; but the author need sacrifice to no grace, hardly even to propriety. He is subject to no bonds such as those which bind other men. Who else is free from all shackle as to hours? The judge must sit at ten, and the attorney-general, who is making his twenty thousand pounds a year, must be there with his bag. . . .

But how is a man to know whether or not he has within him the qualities necessary for such a career? He makes an attempt, and fails; repeats his attempt, and fails again! So many have succeeded at last who have failed more than once or twice! Who will tell him the truth as to himself? . . . The hard man sends him off without a scruple to that office-stool; the soft man assures him that there is much merit in his MS.

Oh, my young aspirant—if ever such a one should read these pages—be sure that no one can tell you! To do so it would be necessary not only to know what there is now within you, but also to foresee what time will produce there. This, however, I think may be said to you, without any doubt as to the wisdom of the counsel given, that if it be necessary for you to live by your work, do not begin by trusting to literature. Take the stool in the office as recommended to you by the hard man; and then, in such leisure hours as may belong to you, let the praise which has come from the lips of that soft man induce you to persevere in your literary attempts. Should you fail, then your failure will not be fatal—and what better could you have done with the leisure hours had you not so failed? Such double toil, you will say, is severe. Yes; but if you want this thing, you must submit to severe toil.—From "An Autobiography by ANTHONY TROLLOPE."

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Harry Lauder's First Audience

It was while we were living in Arbroath that I started to sing. Like many more people in the world I have always been rather fond of hearing my own voice! Even as a very small boy I used to imitate my father when he hummed or sang some of the old Scottish lyrics. I cannot say that my father was a good vocalist because I don't remember. But he was aye croonin' awa' at some snatch of melody. One day, he turned to my mother and said, "This wean's going to be a singer, Isa!" And he thereupon began to teach me the words and melody of "Draw the Sword, Scotland." I had as much idea of what drawing a sword for Scotland meant as of Greek Iambics. . . . So I learned this song and one or two others, including a most melancholy ditty entitled "I'm a Gentleman Still." The tune to which this song was set had an extremely sorrowful wail about it and it became a sort of obsession with me. It never left me for years. I would start singing or humming it at any time and in any circumstances. . . .

The Band of Hope meetings I loved. They were bright and colourful. The officials were good men and women, full of high ideals. The singing at the meetings appealed to me from the start. Moody and Sankey, the American evangelists, had left a deeply religious effect all over Britain, and the hymns they sang at their revival meetings had taken a powerful grip of the people of Scotland. Their melodies were simple but swinging; they lent themselves admirably to community singing. I forget many of the hymns we sang at the Band of Hope, but such favourites as "Shall We Gather at the River?" "Throw Out the Life-line," and similar haunting airs stand out in my memory. I loved every note of them and yelled them out most lustily. . . .

At the Band of Hope meetings it was the practice of the Superintendent to ask any of the boys or girls to stand up and sing or recite any little thing they knew. For many weeks I was too shy to "take the floor," but one night a companion who had evidently heard me singing at the mill or in the school playground nudged me in the ribs, saying, "Go on, Harry, staun' up and dae somethin'." So up I got from my seat, walked to the little platform and modestly said that I was willing to sing a song. I had fully intended to sing "Draw the Sword, Scotland," or "Annie Laurie," or one of the other songs I had learned since leaving Musselburgh. But could I remember, facing my first audience, that any other song existed in the world with the exception of "I'm a Gentleman Still"? No . . . and this is what I suddenly found myself singing in a high treble voice:

"Thank God I can look the whole world in the face
And say, I'm a Gentleman still!"

Surely no more incongruous spectacle could be imagined than the little bare-footed half-timer from Gordon's Flax Mill standing there proclaiming, in song, that tho' poor . . . he was a gentleman still! But I got a good reception. The Band of Hope children applauded me to the echo. There has been no sweeter moment in my life than when I finished the song and made my way back to the "form" with the hand-clapping and the shouting of my comrades ringing in my ears. I wouldn't have changed places that night with Queen Victoria or the President of the United States!—SIR HARRY LAUDER, in "Roamin' in the Gloamin'."

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"The Lion's Town." From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss M. Watanabé.

"It Was Work That Sent Us"

From the moment of our arrival in England I see in memory my . . . day as one long vista of work. It is mostly a beautiful vista, the more beautiful, I am ready to admit, because the work I owed the beauty to forced me to keep my eyes open and my wits about me. Under the circumstances, I simply could not afford to let what small power of observation I possess grow rusty, for, no matter what else might happen, I had to turn my journey into some sort of readable "copy" afterwards. If I know parts of Europe fairly well, I am indebted . . . not to following the approved routes of travel, not to meeting my fellow countrymen in hotels as alike as two peas no matter how different the capitals to which they belong, not to any fatuous preference of another country to my own, but to the work that brought us to England and the Continent and has kept us there, with fresh commissions, ever since.

It was work that sent us end to end of Great Britain and gave me my knowledge of the land. As I look back to those remote days after our arrival in Liverpool, I see J. and myself on an absurd, old-fashioned, long-superannuated Rotary tandem tricycle riding along winding roads and lanes, between the hedgerows and under the elms English prose and verse had long since made familiar, in and out of little grey or red villages clustered round the old church tower, passing through great towns of many factories and high smoke-belching chimneys, halting for months under the shadow of some old castle or cathedral that had been appointed one of our stations by the way. Or I see us both trudging on foot, knapsacks on our backs, climbing up and down the brown and purple hills of the Highlands, circling the peaceful lochs, skirting the swift mountain streams, tramping along the lonely roads of the far Hebrides: summer after summer journeying to the beautiful places the usual tourist in Britain journeys to for pleasure, but where we went because papers and magazines at home, with a wisdom we applauded, had asked us to go and make the drawings and write the articles by which we paid our way in the world.

And it was work that sent us from end to end of France, and now in looking back I see J. and myself on the neat, compact Humber tandem,—then so new-fashioned, to-day as outmoded as the Rotary,—riding along straight poplared roads, through well-ordered forests and over wild hills, between vineyards, one year under the grey skies of Flanders or among the lagoons of Picardy and another under the brilliant sunshine of Provence or through the rich pastures of the sweet Bourbonnais, in and out of ancient villages and towns as full of romance as their names, with halts as long under the shadow of still nobler churches and fairer castles, getting to know people and their ways. . . .

And again it was work that sent us still further south, to Italy where in my younger years I had longed for the more because I fancied it as inaccessible to me as Lhassa or the Grande Chartreuse. And again down the beautiful vista of work I see J. and myself still on the neat compact Humber, but now pushing up long white zigzags to grim hilltowns, rushing down the same zigzags into radiant valleys of fruit and flowers, winding between vineyards where the vines were festooned from tree to tree, and fields where huge, white, wide-horned oxen pulled the plough, bumping over stones of old Roman roads, parting with the wonderful tandem only for the long stay in wonderful Rome.

And again it was work that sent us, now each on a safety bicycle—a change that explains how time was flying—by the canals and on the flat roads of Belgium and Holland; into Germany, through the Harz with Heine for guide, by the castled Rhine and Moselle that may have lost their reputation for a while but that can never lose their loveliness; into Austria, on to Hungary, up in the Carpathians and to those heights from which the Russian Army but the other day looked down upon the Hungarian plain; into Spain, to sunburnt Andalusia, for weeks in the Alhambra, to windy Madrid, for days in the Prado; into Switzerland, the "Playground of Europe," where our work must have seemed more than ever like play as we climbed, on our cycles and on foot, over the highest of the high Alpine passes, one after the other; again into Italy; again into France; again through England; again—but they were too numerous to count, all those journeys that claimed so many of my days and taught me, while I worked, all I have learned of Europe.—From "Nights, Rome, Venice, London, Paris," by ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

Southern-Wood

When I meet with southern-wood I
have to pinch and smell:
It brings a swarm of memories of
more than I can tell.
A little cottage garden in the scented
summer heat;
A honeysuckle trellis and an old worn
seat;
Cool well water, and some slow wise
talk;
A sandy cat sunning on a red brick
walk;
Apples growing yellow on the side
toward the south;
Bumble-bee backing from a snap-
dragon's mouth;
A blackbird fluting from a hawthorn
hedge;
A box of lobelia on a window ledge.

Oh, and a hundred such glimpses of little gardens and doorways, where one slaked a childtime thirst with a child's taking for granted the cottage courtesy that went with the gift. And then there were places where one stayed for weeks at a time, and learned to know each brick in the narrow walk and every flower in the crowded borders. A back door comes to memory, where an old wooden-handled iron bowl stood on a bench. Beside it was yellow soap for work-stained hands, which were wiped on a rough "huck" towel behind the door. Never were baked apple dumplings like those that Granny P. made in that Sheppy cottage with its long narrow flowerful garden running down to the tidal creek.

Then there was Linton Grandma's garden where a wee boy learned to whistle, with tiny hands thrust mannishly into the enticing pockets of his first knickers.

And, oh, those many dooryards, where one went between pinks and Canterbury bells to ask, with child-like confidence for a "drink of water, please," and went on, refreshed, for many a dusty Kentish mile.

So when I spy some southern-wood I
want to pinch it tight,
To summon up sweet memories that
never vanish quite.

Wyoming Midsummer

Summer casts a golden glamour over Wyoming lands: over the spacious plains, the brown hills, the wide fenced fields, and lowland meadows there is a radiant glimmer of heat. The warm winds sweep through the passes in the hills, over the rounded slopes, the flat-topped mesas, and the level prairie to the eastward, causing a boisterous rustle in black grama grass and sword-like yucca.

In some areas the upland hills and high plains are covered with mountain sage which grows in clumps of tall feathery plumes. With every breeze, the pale grayish-green grass ripples rhythmically like a great green sea which stretches away to a distant horizon.

A crescent-shaped chain of the Rockies rear their majestic peaks to the westward, while far in the rear the Snowy Range lifts jagged tops whitely tipped and gleaming in the summer sun. In the clear atmosphere of the high country every hill and mountain stands plainly etched against a cloudless blue sky. There is a soft luminosity spread over the summer landscape, and each mound and hummock is visible. Only the brush-filled gullies and draws seem blurred with the thickets of wild plum and choke cherry already crisped brown in the dry air. The open range land, where cattle cropped the green grass of early springtime, is now bronzed and burnt yellow; but splotches of green appear in the low lands and in the proximity of springs and waterholes.

The fenced fields of alfalfa are in bloom, and in the distance the fragrant purple flowers undulate in the wind like an inland, softly-tinted sea. Haying is going forward in orderly haste, and the rounded sweet-smelling stacks are springing up in ranch meadows and near barns and corrals. Cattle seek the shade of trees and ravines to ruminate contentedly during the heat of the day. Sheep feed slowly over the grassy brown hills, and during the early hours of the morning a shifting, sun-tinted cloud of dust on the horizon indicates that the herder is moving his band out to the day's pasture.

Sage hens, thickly feathered and fat, wander about over the plain and flutter up in short flight at the approach of a traveler. All day the grasshoppers and cicadas continue their sibilant pipings, and gauzy yellow dragonflies dart about in the sunshine or rest motionless with outspread, transparent wings on the dry grass stalks.

High on sunny slopes bear berries or kinnikinik begins to flaunt its clusters of red fruit among the shining green leaves, while choke cherries are fast turning black under the rays of the hot sun which beats upon the granite bowlders in the lower gulches. Wild plums caught in thorny tangled twigs are turning pink and coral red as the summer advances, and blue jays, busied among the ripening fruit, chatter from the thickets.

Summer is a happy time on the plain, on the hills, and in the high majestic mountains—a time of ripening, a season of steady growth and abundance.

MISS M. Watanabé, though born in England, has an ancestral link with the East to which her work bears witness. Originally a miniature painter, while a student at the Edinburgh College of Art, Miss Musmé Watanabé conceived a great liking for the color woodcut and was lucky enough to find an enthusiast in Mr. Morley Fletcher, director of the college. As many of our readers are no doubt aware, Mr. Fletcher was the first to transplant the art of the wood-block color print from Japan to England. He had started a class at the Edinburgh College of Art, but owing to lack of interest on the part of the students it had been discontinued. It was owing to Miss Watanabé that the subject was taken up again, for which lovers of color prints should be grateful, for not only has she herself given a number of excellent color prints to the world, but several clever students, who have already made a name for themselves, followed in her wake.

Some of Miss Watanabé's subjects have been inspired by her dramatic work, notably "Delilah," a clever and striking print, and "The Ritual Mountain Climbing," which comes within the same category.

The artist is happy in her choice of subjects, not only in finding subjects of pictorial charm, but also in viewing them from original and novel angles. Her technique, too, often carried to a high degree of perfection, has a marked individual stamp. This is very noticeable in her set of Edinburgh prints, where she gives us Edinburgh, of course, every time, as beautiful as ever, but Edinburgh as if viewed through Eastern glasses.

"The Lion's Town" is imbued with tender poesy, rendering a mood subtly and charmingly. Apart from the green of the grass in the foreground, this peaceful scene, the shore, the sea, Arthur's Seat, rising beyond the tranquil water, and in the far-distance the town itself, almost shrouded in mist, is steeped in skillfully blended color.

The Child's World

The world is hollow like a pumpkin-
shell—
We know it well—
And warm and full of true delightful
things,
Hop-o'-my-thumbs and flittermice
with wings,
And frequent beanstalks reaching to
the sky,
And giants nine feet high.

When with your button nose against
the pane
You say, watching the rain,
"The clouds are elephants with ears
like sails
And trunks to match their tails"—
Oh that is true, oh that is very true!
I see them, too.

Now stop your little ears with both
your thumbs,
For here the Doubter comes;
And up and down he shortly will de-
clare
The world is dirt and skies are made
of air.

Never believe him though he looks so
wise,
I marvel that his skies,
Like Chicken Little's, do not tumble
down
And crash upon his crown.

—JESSICA NELSON NORTH, in *Poetry, a Magazine of Verse.*

Simplicity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LET us suppose that the so-called law of gravity were yet unknown, and that of all our high buildings only one existed in the world. In constructing another tower, the builder would perhaps proceed by making his measurements from the first tower. With what labor would the builder pile up the stones, measuring the walls at every foot of their height in order to maintain an exact parallel to the key pier! Then let us suppose that some workman discovered that by dropping a plumb line from any point whatsoever, a straight line, a dependable criterion of the vertical, could be secured. Would not the builder forthright abandon the tedious method of measuring, and cast aside his elaborate equipment of tapes for a simple line and plumb?

As the use of the plumb line obviates the necessity for employing tools and mathematical formulas to determine the vertical, so the application of the rules of Christian Science renders simple the solution of the problems of daily living. The healing method of Christian Science depends upon a law more simple and certain than the law governing the plumb line. That law was discovered and stated by Mary Baker Eddy as follows in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470): "If God, or good, is real, then evil, the unlikeness of God, is unreal." Healing is accomplished by the realization of God's allness, for this brings to the burdened human consciousness the life-giving understanding of God's omnipotence and of evil's consequent nothingness. To grasp the truth of God's allness is to see good as real, substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, actual, true, authentic. Evil, manifested in myriad forms as lack, disease, fear, sin, is unreal, viewed from the standpoint of spiritual truth. These phases of evil are but so many nonentities, because they are unlike God, who is absolute, perfect, and complete; hence, the understanding of God is their remedy.

When we drop a plumb line, the force of gravity, impersonal, imperturbable, inevitable, directs the line. When we take the stand that God is the only Mind, that man is His inseparable reflection, and that evil is illusion, the power of Truth, Life, and Love, divine Principle, God, ever operative, irresistible, works in human consciousness, bringing spiritual enrichment which manifests itself in improved human conditions. When one of the nonentities of evil would crowd into thought and pattern itself upon the body or upon human relations, Christian Scientists do not undertake a measure of their distance from the norm: they do not record temperature, brood over loss, worry over lack, or cherish a sense of injustice. They take such action as will most efficaciously bring their thinking into line with natural, normal good. Christian Science shows one how to disavow the delusive evidence of that which seems to claim identity. It diverts one's attention from material so-called law and structure, to Spirit as substance, and to spiritual law as the only law, and therefore invincible. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 469), "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

The strength and efficacy of Christian Science lie in its simplicity. Whereas material practice involves a multiplicity of methods of treatment correspondent to the multitude of symptoms manifested, Christian Science practice has only one basis—the understanding of spiritual reality. This understanding can accomplish the solution of all problems, for the various phases of error are of the same nature,—nothingness,—and all of them must eventually yield to the truth of God's infinite being. Each time a problem is solved on this true basis, courage and assurance are increased by the successful application of spiritual law. The fuller understanding of the method whereby such a victory is attained, the spiritual enrichment, and the humility induced by the sacred experience of touching the border of the garment of Christ, Truth,—these gains are conserved and applied to the solution of the next problem.

Simplicity is natural to children, and they readily prove the efficacy of Christian Science. But this teaching is incomprehensible to vanity, intellectual pride, and "fleshly wisdom," which would multiply laws and formulas, prescribe complicated rituals for healing and worship, and hold mankind in bondage to limitation. It behooves us to be childlike and to work for singleness of heart, "lest," as Paul says, "by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ." Immortal Mind has bestowed upon man in God's likeness the heritage of spiritual freedom. Christian Science enables us to avail ourselves of that heritage and with courage and humility to prove what Mrs. Eddy says regarding The Church of Christ, Scientist. She says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 342), "It will embrace all the churches, one by one, because in it alone is the simplicity of the oneness of God; the oneness of Christ and the perfecting of man stated scientifically."

From "Bangle-Sellers"

Bangle-sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair.—
Who will buy these delicate, bright
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?
Lustrous tokens of radiant lives,
For happy daughters and happy wives.

Some are meet for a maiden's wrist,
Silver and blue as the mountain-mist,
Some are flushed like the buds that
dream
On the tranquil brow of a woodland
stream;
Some are aglow with the bloom that
cleaves
To the limpid glory of new-born
leaves.

—SAROJINI NAIDU, in "The Sceptred Flute. Songs of India."

The Tenth Street Studio

These were interesting days in the Tenth Street Studio. The studio itself was a thing quite unique. Many an artist who remembers it as his first impression of an artistic studio has said that in . . . the Tenth Street Studio alone Chase did an immeasurable service to art.

Overcrowded though it may appear in photographs, the painters who remember it distinctly say that its whole effect was one of great beauty of tone and color. Chase's own sketches give a more adequate idea of what it must have been like.

My own memory of the studio, to which I was taken as a child, was a vast darkish place containing beautiful spots of color. But despite its unlikeness to anything I had seen before, the memory that remained with me was the extraordinary kindness of the grown-up painter with the Van Dyck beard in showing me his canvases as if my tastes and opinions were of real importance. Of those pictures I remembered most distinctly the one called Mother and Child, recalling every detail of the composition and color and the very shape of the baby's head against the mother's shoulder. Seeing it several years afterward for the second time on an exhibition wall, it held no surprises, it looked just as I had remembered it.

The studio was full of beautiful things that Chase had collected. One of his hobbies was clocks. There was one Mrs. Keith recalls that the artist wound with touching fidelity each night, although the hands were missing, so that although it ticked . . . it informed not. Another clock was, it seems, overactive in its time-proclaiming quality—embarrassingly so upon one occasion.

At one of the studio evenings Kate Douglas Wiggin gave an author's reading. While she was in the middle of it this clock began to strike. Having been purchased, like the others, for beauty rather than practical value, it continued to strike until twenty-three o'clock had sounded, when someone had the presence of mind to stop it. Mrs. Wiggin, in recalling the incident afterward, said: "And I was so embarrassed that the only thing I could think of to say was to stammer: 'Really I had no idea it was so late!'"—From "The Life and Art of William Merritt Chase," by KATHARINE METCALF ROOF.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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UNEVEN PRICE MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Wide Assortment of Issues Are Traded In by Professionals

NEW YORK (AP)—Disregarding the establishment of a new high record in Federal Reserve brokers' loans, the stock market continued to move upward today although the advance was by no means uniform.

Buying operations were conducted with considerable vigor in a varied assortment of steel, public utility, can, electrical and railroad shares, a dozen of which moved into new high ground. Several of the motor and oil shares were conspicuously heavy.

Call money renewed at 5 per cent, but the volume of funds became so small that the rate was dropped to 4½ in the early afternoon. Other moneys and commodities held steady.

While some uneasiness was apparent in a result of the increase of $58,000,000 in brokers' loans, Wall Street seemed more interested in the reduction of member bank borrowings at the Federal Reserve.

The trade outlook continued favorable. A demand was reported for copper, influenced by official domestic consumption figures made their appearance, and Wall Street was again flooded with rumors of stock splitups and higher dividends.

United States Steel common returned to its old role as the market leader by climbing more than 3 points to a new high at 206½. Republic moved 11½ to a new top. Gulf States Steel advanced more than 3 points, and some of the other so-called independents advanced a point or more.

Major speculative activity was in the public utility shares, several of which turned over in enormous volume.

Public Service of New Jersey, National Power & Light, Standard Gas & Electric and the new United Gas Improvement all climbed into new high ground.

Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light, Louisville Gas and Detroit Edison sold 2 to 4 points higher. Buying of these issues was based on reports that several new consolidations will be announced before Congress reconvenes in the fall.

Market Closes Firm

Bendix Aviation ran up nearly 5 points to a new peak. First National Stores attained a new high on expansion rumors. General Electric, Johns-Manville, Safeway Stores, Associated Dry Goods, National Biscuit and American Type Founders also sold 3 or more points above yesterday's final quotations. Anaconda and Andes were the leaders in the copper group.

Rails were mixed. Kansas City Southern crossed 105 to a new peak, and New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, New Haven and Delaware & Hudson advanced 1¾ to 2½ points, but Canadian Pacific and Atchison were heavy.

The market continued to move forward during most of the afternoon, with the utilities and several of the rails leading the advance. North American sold up more than 4 points, and Engineers Public Service more than 3 to new highs.

New York Central extended its gain to about 5 points, and Lackawanna mounted 6 to a new peak. Some profit taking appeared in the final transactions. U. S. Steel, having reached a record price at 206¾, falling back about a point from the top. The close was firm. Total sales approximated 4,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85.

Bond Trading Dull

The bond market today turned into a dull affair, as trading fell off in the convertible list. The tone was irregular, but price generally were above yesterday's closing levels. Interest continued to center in the railroad issues, but the feature was the climb of American I. G. Chemical 5½s into new high ground.

Money was firm, with call loans renewing at 5, compared to a closing rate of 7. Time loans held at 7¼.

New financing in the bond market was comparatively light. Italian Superpower Corporation, which holds stocks of Italian public utilities and is closely associated with Bonbright & Co., invests offered through a syndicate $4,000,000 of 20-year 6 per cent gold debentures carrying common stock purchase warrants, at 91 and interest.

Anglo-American convertible 4½s were the gainers for the advance in the rails, moving up more than a point. Allegheny Corporation issues opened strong, sold off and then rallied, while Southern Pacific 4½s held at their peak price. Pennsylvania Railroad 6½s enjoyed an active market, but were inclined to heaviness.

Public Service of New Jersey, after several days of inactivity, resumed its sharp advance started yesterday, rising 5 points to a new top at 265. This bond sold as low as 252 earlier this year. Transcontinental Oil 6½s came within striking distance of par.

United States Government obligations again dipped lower. The foreign list was dull.

WHEAT PRICES HAVE SETBACK

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by report of rain in Canada, wheat prices were turned downward today after an early advance. Buying power was less in evidence than of late, and despite unfavorable crop reports from Canada as well as unexpected higher quotations at Liverpool the market here went sharply below yesterday's finish. Starting unchanged to 1½ higher, Chicago wheat scored moderate gains all around, and then tumbled. Corn and oats followed wheat, with corn starting unchanged to ½c higher, but later receding. Provisions tended upward.

Opening prices today were: Wheat Sept. 1.36@1.37, Dec. 1.52¾@¾. Corn July 1.01¾@¾c, Sept. 1.03¾@1.04, Dec. 97¼@98. Oats Sept. .49@½, Dec. .52¾@¾.

Wheat closed heavy at the day's bottom level, 3¼@4¾c under yesterday's finish. Rye closed 3½@3¾c off. Corn 3@3c down, oats at 5@5¼c decline, and provisions varying from 5c setback to a rise of 120.

EQUITABLE SEABOARD MERGER

NEW YORK—In connection with the merger of Equitable Trust Company and Seaboard Bank, Equitable Trust will purchase all assets and liabilities of Seaboard National Corporation, giving in exchange therefor $1,100,000 capital stock of Equitable having a present market value of about $7,062,000. Capital of Equitable is increased to $16,500,000 from $9,000,000. This provides 165,000 shares of Equitable in exchange for 110,000 shares of Seaboard which includes 55,000 shares of Seaboard National Corporation stock.

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS

White Rock Mineral Springs Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $583,481 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $546,728 in the first half of 1928. For the quarter ended June 30 net profit was $372,335, compared with $326,548 in the second quarter of 1928.

$2,000,000 BRITISH GUIANA LOAN

LONDON—Underwriting is being arranged for $2,000,000 Government of British Guiana 6 per cent stock, maturing 1939-53 at 98.

Closing Prices FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 19	Last July 19
27¾	8		Abitibi	1400	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¼
83¼	79	6	Allied Pf	200	80	80	80	-1
182	106		Ajax & Steam	400	120	120	120	-2
50	38½	2	Ala & Mid pf	200	39	39	39	-1
104¾	84½	2	Alaska Pa Pf	200	100	100	100	-4
104¾	84½	2	Alaska Mini	100	92	92	92	-4
104¾	84½		Ariz-Standard	200	25	25	25	-1
104¾	84½		Ariz-Sup pf	200	99	99	99	-1
104¾	84½		Atlantoka	400	2	2	2	-¼
104¾	84½	2	Atl Refining	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Atlas Powder	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Atlas Tack	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Auburn Auto	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Austin N	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Austin N pf	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Aust Cred	100	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Auto Sales	200	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Auto Sales pf	400	100	100	100	-1
104¾	84½	2	Auto Strop A	100	100	100	100	-1

—B—

134	113¾	6	Balt & O	7300	123¾	121½	122	1317¾
134	113¾	6	Balt & O pf	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	136
134	113¾	6	B & O rcts 1pf	200	123½	123½	123½	130
134	113¾	6	Bangor & A	500	84	82	82	82
134	113¾	6	Barker Bros pf	500	93	93	93	93
134	113¾	6	Barnsdall A	2800	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
134	113¾	6	Beacon Oil	4400	32	30¾	31	31¾
134	113¾	6	Belding H	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
134	113¾	6	Bendix	71000	95¾	91	93¾	99¾
134	113¾	6	Best & Co	200	93	92½	92½	99¾
134	113¾	6	Beth Steel	35800	119¾	117½	119¾	117¾
134	113¾	6	Beth Steel pf	100	118½	118½	118½	118½
134	113¾	6	Bloomdale	100	49	49	49	49
134	113¾	6	Blum'thal pf	10	95	95	95	-2
134	113¾	6	Bohn Alum	1700	129	126¾	126¾	127
134	113¾	6	Bon Ami A	100	81½	81½	81½	7
134	113¾	6	Booth Fish	700	78	77¾	77¾	7
134	113¾	6	Booth F 1pf	200	98	98	98	-1
134	113¾	6	Borden	2900	96½	95¾	95¾	96¾
134	113¾	6	Borg Warner	2100	118	115¾	115¾	118
134	113¾	6	Boston & Me	200	109¼	109¼	109¼	118
134	113¾	6	Boston & Pr	2800	34½	34	34	34
134	113¾	6	Briggs & Str	3200	40	38¾	39¾	38¼
134	113¾	6	Brit Steel	200	7	7	7	7
134	113¾	6	Brit Steel 2pf	100	27	27	27	-1
134	113¾	6	Brockway	1200	46¾	45¾	46¼	47
134	113¾	6	Bklyn Man T	800	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
134	113¾	6	Bklyn U G	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
134	113¾	6	Brown Shoe	1100	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
134	113¾	6	Bruns Balke	1600	38	35¾	37¾	37¾
134	113¾	6	Bruns Term	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
134	113¾	6	Buc'yrus	700	32	31¾	32	32¾
134	113¾	6	Buc'yrus pf	700	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
134	113¾	6	Buff & Susq	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
134	113¾	6	Bulard	2900	54½	52¾	53¾	53¾
134	113¾	6	Burns Br pf	100	92	92	92	92
134	113¾	6	Burroughs	3400	62	60¾	61¾	61¾
134	113¾	6	Bush Term	300	59	57¾	57¾	57¾
134	113¾	6	Bush T deb	20	105	104¾	105	105
134	113¾	6	Butler Cop	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
134	113¾	6	Butte & Sup	100	8	8	8	8
134	113¾	6	Byers	100	8	8	8	-1
134	113¾	6	By-Prod C	1200	36⅞	36	36	37¾

—C—

87¾	72¾	4	Calif Pack	800	80¼	78⅞	78⅞	80
134	127		Callahan	200	128	128	128	128
134	127	4	Calu & Ariz	200	128½	127	127	126½
134	127	4	Calu & Hecla	2900	41¾	40⅞	40⅞	41¼
134	127	4	Canada Dry	6200	96¾	94⅝	96	96
134	127	4	Can Cable	100	58	58	58	55¼
134	127	4	Can Pac	2400	245	242	245	243⅝
134	127	4	Cannon Mills	300	73	73	73	73
134	127	4	Case Th pf	100	120	120	120	120
134	127	4	Cav-Dobbs	200	52	52	52	52
134	127	4	Celotex	200	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
134	127	4	Cen Alloy	1200	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
134	127	4	Century Rib	200	101	101	101	101
134	127	4	Cerro d P	1300	52¼	52	52¼	52¼
134	127	4	Cert-Teed	1000	27	27	27	27
134	127	4	Cert-Teed pf	100	70	70	70	70
134	127	4	Ches & Ohio	200	270¼	270	270	269¾
134	127	4	Chi & Alton	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
134	127	4	Chi & Alt pf	200	33	33	33	33
134	127	4	Chi & E Ill	100	22	22	22	22
134	127	4	Chi & E Ill pf	100	33	33	33	33
134	127	4	Chi G W est	200	62	61	62	61
134	127	4	Chi G W pf	200	18	18	18	18
134	127	4	Chi M&StP	2700	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
134	127	4	Chi M&StP pf	2600	61¾	59¾	61¾	58¾
134	127	4	Chi & NW	2600	93¾	91¾	93¾	93¾
134	127	4	Chi Pneu	300	25	25	25	25
134	127	4	Chi R I & P	600	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
134	127	4	Chi R I & P pf	1200	141¼	139¾	140¾	140¾
134	127	4	Chi Yel Cab	100	106	106	106	106
134	127	4	Chick Cor Co	400	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
134	127	4	Childs	500	37	37	37	37
134	127	4	Chrysler	4800	72¾	71¾	72¾	73¾
134	127	4	City Ice	27800	71¾	69¾	69¾	71¾
134	127	4	City Stores	1500	59¾	58¾	58¾	59¾
134	127	4	Clev & Pitt	800	76	76	76	76
134	127	4	Cluett P pf	200	110	110	110	110
134	127	4	Coca Cola	10	167	167	167	167
134	127	4	Collins & A	500	146¾	146	146	145
134	127	4	Colo F&I	3600	69¾	69	69¾	69¾
134	127	4	Colo South	200	130	128	128	128
134	127	4	Col Gas	11400	89	87¾	88¼	88¾
134	127	4	Col Gas pf A	200	107½	107	107	109
134	127	4	Col Gas rts	17100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
134	127	4	Col Carbon	200	197	197	197	198
134	127	4	Col Grafph	14700	68¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
134	127	4	Col Graph rcts	400	65¾	65¾	65¾	66¾
134	127	4	Com Cred	4600	50¾	47¾	50	65½
134	127	4	Com Cr 1pf	20	97	97	97	97
134	127	4	Com Cr 1pf xw	20	90	90	90	90
134	127	4	Com Inv Tr	87500	115	112½	115	115¾
134	127	4	Com Invstr	200	56	56	56	56
134	127	4	Com Sol	600	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
134	127	4	Conawith Pw	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
134	127	4	Conde Nast	400	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
134	127	4	Congoleum	41700	27¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
134	127	4	Con Film pf	1400	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
134	127	4	Con Gas	35900	145¾	143¾	145¾	145¾
134	127	4	Con Gas pf	1800	98	98	98	98
134	127	4	Conlty C pf	100	59	59	59	58
134	127	4	Con Textile	600	73	73	73	73
134	127	4	Container A	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
134	127	4	Container B	600	73¾	73	73¾	73¾
134	127	4	Cont Bak A	1400	86	84¾	85¾	85¾
134	127	4	Cont Bak B	1600	128	125	125	125
134	127	4	Cont Bak pf	100	96	96	96	96
134	127	4	Cont Can	2500	82	78¾	81¾	82¾
134	127	4	Cont Ins	3000	100	98	98¾	98¾
134	127	4	Cont Oil	5600	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
134	127	4	Cont Motors	10700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
134	127	4	Corn Prod	6600	141¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
134	127	4	Corn Prod pf	10	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
134	127	4	Coty	2400	25	25	25	25¼
134	127	4	Crex Carpet	3400	62	60¾	60¾	60¾
134	127	4	Crosley	1200	20	20	20	20
134	127	4	Crown Cork	2800	71	67¾	68¾	70
134	127	4	Crucible	1000	104¾	104	104	104
134	127	4	Crucible pf	100	120	120	120	120
134	127	4	Cuba Cane	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
134	127	4	Cuba Cane pf	600	117¾	113¾	113¾	114
134	127	4	Cub Am S	400	14	14	14	14
134	127	4	Cub Am S pf	10	80	80	80	79
134	127	4	Cub Dom S	200	4	4	4	4
134	127	4	Cudahy	1500	53½	51	51	4
134	127	4	Curtiss	900	168	164½	165	165¾
134	127	4	Curtiss cl	400	165¼	165	165	165
134	127	4	Cutler	400	101¾	97¾	97¾	100¾

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 19	Last July 19
37¾	32		Cuyamel Fr	100	36	36	36	37¾

—D—

69¾	42¾		Davison	700	55½	54	54¾	56¼
128	116		Deere pf	100	120	118½	120	
132	132	9	Del & Hud	100	222¾	217¾	222¼	217¾
132	120½	9	Del Lac & W	200	222¾	217¾	222¼	217¾
154	142		Deny & Rio Gr	7400	152	145	151¾	162
229½	224	8	Det Edison	200	75	74¾	75	74
64¾	42¾		Devoe & R A	400	329½	320¼	329½	216¾
161	150		Diamond M	1200	49	46¾	48	47
54¼	40	2	Dom Stores	20	124	124	124	125
47	25		Do So Shore	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	
202	153¾	4	Dupont	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	
119	114½	6	Dupont deb	3100	191¾	187	187¾	191
114¾	4		Durham Hos	100	114½	114½	114½	114½
45	36		Durham H pf	10	4	4	4	
				10	40¼	40¼	40¾	

—E—

207¾	168	5f	East Kodak	200	198½	198	196	198¼
26	26	3	Eaton Axle	700	62	61½	62¼	62
174	126¾	4f	Elec Auto Lt	5300	168¾	167	167½	167½
29¾	26¾	2½	Eltingon	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	
115	108		El Auto L pf	10	109	109	109	
183¾	114		Elec Boat	1100	114¾	11	114¾	116
91¾	43¾	1	Elec P&L	35100	80½	77	78½	77
92¾	5	5	Elec Sto Bat	1100	8	8	8	8
83¾	66½		Emer-Br A	200	85¼	85¼	85½	85½
70¾	47		End John	300	68¾	62	9¼	9
108½	90	5	Eng P S	2500	70¾	65¾	68¾	68¾
92¾	51½	5	Eng P S 5½pf	800	108¾	103¾	105¾	65¾
41	2		Eng P S 5½pf	600	106½	102	106½	102¾
83½	64		Equit Big	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	101
66¾	57	6	Erie	4700	33¾	33¼	33¾	80½
54	44½	4	Erie 1 pf	500	83¼	80½	83¼	23½
70¾	50	2½	Eureka Vac	200	52¾	52	52¾	55
			Evans A L	500	55	55	55½	

—F—

35	11		Fairbanks pf	110	25	22	25	20
110¾	106¾		Fairb M pf	10	108	108	108	
74¾	64¼	2½	Fashion Pk	100	64½	64½	64½	64½
109	68¾	4	Fed Lt & Tr	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
102	107¾	80	Fed Motor P	200	94	94	94	94
98¾	66	2	Fidelity Ins	100	15	15	15	15¼
107	85¾		Filene	4800	117¾	109	109	108
87¾	82		Filene pf	600	107½	107	107½	73
107	92	11½	First Nat St	10	100	100	100	100
52½	49¾		Fisk Rubber	11000	78¾	75¼	76¾	74¾
52½	49¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	2800	84	83	83	83
97¾	65¾		Fleischmann	22800	98¾	96¼	97¾	97¾
102¾	97¾		Fleischmannct	600	98¾	96¼	97	97
102¾	97¾	6	Florsheim Sp	100	102	102	102	
69¾	44		Follansbee B	1200	71	69¾	70½	
101	88¾	4	Foundation	600	54¾	52¼	52¾	70½
51¾	37¾	4	Fox A	400	91	90	90	90¾
			Freeport Tx	600	44½	44	44¼	44¼

—G—

33¾	20		Gabriel A	200	23¾	23	23	23
102	81		Garnner M	200	14¾	13½	13½	13¾
61	57¾	4	Gen Am Tk	10400	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
61	57¾		Gen Asphalt	3600	89¾	86	86	84
61	57¾	2	Gen Bronze	200	82	82	82	84
61	57¾		Gen Cable	200	61¾	61¾	61¾	64
61	57¾		Gen Cable A	200	94¾	94	94	94
219	147		Gen Elec	14500	350¾	345	348¾	344
115	11	1.60	Gen Elec Sp	1300	11	11	11	11
14¾	7		Gen G & A	100	10	10	10	10
94	25		Gen G & A pf	100	10	10	10	10
30¾	22¾		Granam-P	1400	29	27¾	28¾	28¾
110	102¾	6.50	Granby	1100	49	47	47	47
54¾	41		Grand Stores	100	50	50	50	50
46¾	45	3	Grand Union	800	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
144¾	114½	1	Grand Un pf	100	49¾	49	49	48
157¾	101	5	Grant (W T)	1200	129	129	129	129½
122	100		Grt Nor pf	4400	126½	123	125½	125¾
129¾	25¼	1.25	Grt Nor pf	2800	122	117½	122	117¾
30¾	22¾	2.80	Grt Nor Ore	2800	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
197¾	126¾		Grt W Sug	1300	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
56	32¾	6	Greene-Can	500	172	170	170	168¾
103	90¾		Gulf Mobile	200	54	54	54	53½
79	55¾	7	Gulf Mo pf	200	98	97	98	97¾
109	101½	7	Gulf Steel	11500	71¾	68¾	70¾	68¾
			Gulf Stl 1pf	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	

—H—

28	25	1½	Hack Wtr	100	26½	26	26	
31	27	1¾	Hack Wt pf	50	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
58¾	33¾		Hahn Dpt St	2300	36¾	35¾	35¾	35
106	91		Hahn Dpt pf	100	97½	97½	97½	98
114	112	6	Hanna Int	120	105	105	105	105
98¾	70¾	1.20	Harbison	700	61½	61	61½	61
68¾	52¾	3	Harbison pf	10	112	112	112	
170	128		Hartman B	700	129¾	128	129¾	129¾
102¾	80	4	Hayes Body	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
100¾	64		Hercules	200	128	128	128	128
102¾	80		Hershey Ch	200	97	97	97	98¼
31¾	15		Hershey pf	100	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¾
134	132	2.60	Hoe & Co	100	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼
37¾	21¾		Hollander	2300	22½	22¼	22¾	21
37¾	21¾		Holland F	200	22	22	22	21
37¾	21¾	1½	Homestake	400	77½	73¾	73¾	40¾
37¾	21¾		Houdaille	400	77¾	77¾	77¾	43
103	70¾		Houd Hers B	300	49½	49½	49½	49½
49¾	41½	3	Housh'ld F pf	300	49½	49½	49½	49½
84¾	56¾	4	Howe Sound	1300	68¾	68	68¾	67
52¾	37¾	2½	Hud Man	400	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
82	39½	2	Hudson Mot	4500	87¼	84¾	86¾	87
		2½	Hupp Motors	1800	42¼	41¾	41¾	42¾

—I—

152	123½	7	Ill Central	200	150	147	149¾	147½
149	132¾	6	Ill Cen pf	100	149½	149½	149½	
21¾	16		Ind Oil & G	200	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
109	83¾		Indian Mot	200	34¼	33¾	33¾	33½
155	120		Indian Rcts	7700	41¾	39¾	41¾	41¾
157	120		Indian Rcts	3300	40¾	39¾	41¾	41¾
96¾	78¾	4	Ingersoll R	200	157	157	157	157
66¾	38¾		Inland Steel	1600	95¾	93¾	95¼	
87¾	52¾		Inspiration	1100	44¾	43	43¾	43
185	96		Intercon Rub	200	115	115	115	
88¼	49¾		Int Agri	200	107	107	107	107
102¾	74¾		Int Agri pf	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	59
102¾	74¾	4	Int Business	200	228¼	228	228	240
102¾	74¾		Int Cement	6700	79	78¼	78¼	79¼
102¾	74¾	2½	Int Combus	4500	124¾	120¼	121	122¼
102¾	65¼	3.20	Int Harv	11900	131¾	130¼	130¾	132¾
29	27		Int Match pf	1600	89	87¼	88¾	88¾
74¾	4		Int M Mar ct	400	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
74¾	26½		Int M Mar pf	400	58	58	58	58
74¾	26½	2.40	Int Nickel	9600	49¾	48¾	49	49¼
74¾	26½	2.40	Int P&P A	400	32¾	31¾	32¼	32¾
74¾	26½		Int P&P B	3800	21¾	20¾	21¾	21¾
74¾	26½		Int P&P pf	1200	152¾	149¾	152¾	152¾
93	80	7	Int Print Ink	200	87	86	86	86
59	43	2½	Int Rys	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50½
113¾	78		Int Tel & T	16100	111½	109¾	111	109½
93¼	64¼		Inter Dep St	300	69½	66¾	69¼	67¾
38¾	29	1½	Interlype	200	37¾	37	37¾	67¾
69	49¾	4	Island Cr	200	52	52	52	51½

—J—

84½	77¼	4	Jewel Tea	500	79½	79¼	79¼	78½
242¾	152½	3	Johns Man	1200	200¾	196¾	198	197
16¼	6		Jordan Mot	800	8	7¾	7¾	7¾

—K—

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HOGS DECLINE AS CATTLE AND LAMBS ADVANCE

Grain Fed Steers Up but Grassy Kind Weak—Prime Bullocks at New Top

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Following two weeks of advancing prices there was a reaction downward in the hog trade, and the price spread between finished steers and grassy offerings continued to widen during the week ended July 18, at the Union Stock Yards here, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fifty grain fed steers sold strong to 25c higher, and light yearlings gained 25c to 40 cents, but short fed and grassy steers and yearlings sold steady to 25 cents lower, plain grassers showing the most price loss. There were more grass cattle in the run than previously this season, the most of these comprising light stockers that sold from $9.50 to $11.

Prime 1650-pound bullocks established a new top for the year at $16.40, and there were numerous loads of choice steers from $16.15@16.50. Light steers sold up to the latter price, and yearlings made $16.25. Heifer yearlings topped at $15.50.

The most of the grain fed steers sold from $14 up, numerous loads going to the scales from $14.60@15.50, while the bulk of the short feds cashed from $13.50@14. Grass fed offerings ranged from $12.50 down to $9.50, and a spread of $6@10 embraced the most of the grass fat cows. Country demand for stocker and feeder cattle was narrow, but the breadth of inquiry indicated a decided improvement in demand should there be a recession in prices.

In contrast with their aggressive buying of the last few weeks, big packers were insistent on lower hog costs this week, and with the shipping demand light, prices broke 25 to 50 cents at midweek. A slight recovery at the close left quotations steady to 25 cents lower than a week earlier.

The closing top was $12.25, the bulk of the better grade 190 to 220 pound weights selling from $12 to $12.25. Well finished 240 to 300 pound weights sold from $11.40 to $11.75 and packing sows from $10 to $10.50.

Following the 25c break as the week opened, fat lambs gained price ground, and closed strong to 25 cents higher. Receipts were comparatively light, and the packers aggressive buyers. The week's top was $15.25 and the bulk of sales from $14.50 to $15.25, comparatively few native offerings selling above $14.75.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Investors units new	99	102
Alemco Assoc Inc	26½	27
Alex Hamilton Inv Corp Cl A	18½	20½
Am & General Sec Corp	71	74
do A	29	33
do B	14	16
*Am Founders Corp	106⅜	108⅜
do 2pf	45½	52½
*do 6 pf	45	48
*do conv of unit	103¼	112¼
Am Invest Corp	14½	16½
Am London & Empire pf	37	42
do pref'ce	50	60
Am Util & Gen Corp A	15	17
do B	7	8
Atl & Pac Int Corp un	76	79
do Class A common ww	37¼	
do Class A	36½	39½
do pf ww	42¼	49¼
do script new wi	45c	50c
Atlantic Investment Inc	49⅞	51⅝
Bakers Advisory Trust	9½	10
Bankers Inv Tr of Am units	34⅜	37
Bankers Natl Inv Corp A	26¾	29½
Beacon Participation Inc	16	18
British Type Investors	22½	23¾
Canadian Bk Tr Ser D	18⅝	
Century Shares Trust	59½	61¾
do script	5⅞	6¼
Chain & Gen Equities Inc	23	25
do 6½s pf	104	106½
Chain Distributors Trust	55¼	57½
Chain Stores Inv Corp new	17½	18½
do pf	175	
Colonial Investors	31½	32¾
Counsellors Securities Tr	106½	110½
Decontrolled Int Corp	54½	55¾
Diversified Tr Shares	29⅞	30⅝
do Ser B	26⅝	27⅝
Domestic & Overseas Inv	13	15
do deferred	4¾	7¾
Equitable Investing units	34½	37¼
do A	28⅜	
do B	7½	8½
F L Andrews Invest Tr units	95	100
Federated Capital Corp	70½	74
Financial Institutions	17	18
do units	11	114
Financial Investing Co	28	30
Fixed Trust Shares	21⅛	21⅝
Founders Securities Tr pf	32½	33½
Guardian Investment (Conn)	32	
do pf	26	28
do pf	32	
do pf ww	28	30
Gen Stockyards Corp 6 pf		95
do common	34	37
Greenway Corp	26½	28½
do pf	63½	65½
Guaranty Endrs Trust Cl A	6¼	6¾
Incorp Equities	63¾	
Incorp Investors	76	78½
Int Sec Corp of Am Class A	59	62
allotments of ctfs	146	153
do Class B	31	34
do 6 pf	88	91
do 6½ pf	93	98
Insuranshares Crp of Dela	21	23¾
Insuranshares Tr C (Ser A-27)	26½	27¾
do Ser B-27	21¾	23¼
do Ser C-27	26¾	28¼
do Ser D-27	30¾	32¾
do Ser H-27	24¾	26¾
Inv Trust Asso	49	53
Investors Trustees Shares	15⅝	16⅜
Investment Trust Cert A	16⅜	17⅜
do B	15⅜	16¾
Investment Trust of N Y	13⅝	14⅝
Investment Trust of N Am A	11	11¾
Jackson & Curtis Inv Asso	71½	73
Joint Investors A	68	73
do conv pf	132	144
Key Industry Trust Sh Ser H	13⅜	14⅝
Kidder Participation Inc	36	42
do No 2	30	32
do No 3	19	21
Lincoln Mut Inv Tr units	136	140
Mass Inv Trust	56½	59½
Massasoit Co pf	60¼	70½
Mohawk Invest Corp	160½	163¾
Mutual Inv Trust	14⅜	15¾
New Bedford Inv Tr	81	
New York Bk Tr Ser C-3 n	29¼	32½
North Am Trust Shares	10⅞	11⅝
Old Colony Inv Tr	20	22
Old Colony Trust Assoc	53	55
Pacific Investing Corp	53	55
Pacific Investing Corp	33	35
Parker Trading Corp A	20	
do B	20	
Paswall Inv Tr 6 pf ww	112	117
do common	35	40
*Pow & Lt Ser Tr	93	96
do warrants	20	25
Provident Trustee Shares	29¾	31⅞
Railway & Lt Sec	91	93
do pf	99½	100
Second Am Inv Corp units	43	50
Second Int Corp	50	54
do 6 pf	43	46
do B com	23	25
Second Financial Invest Corp	57¼	60¼
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	41	44
State Street Inv Corp	128½	131½
Trustee Standard Oil Shares	92¼	95¾
Underwriters & Partic Inc	50	51
U S & British Int A	35	
*do pf	41	44
do B	17	
*do 83 pf	41	44
U S Elec Lt & P Ser A	48½	51
*United Equities Inc	208½	
Uni Founders Corp	59¼	61¼
United Inv Assur units A	13½	16½
do B	12	15
do founders shares	19¾	21
U S Shares Corp Ser A-1	14¾	15¾
do Ser A	15¾	
do Bank Tr Ser C-1	32¾	
do Bank Tr Ser C-2	28⅝	
do Bank Tr Ser C-3	29¼	32½
do Insur Tr Ser F	23¾	24⅝
Worthen Associates	25	27

BONDS

A B C Corp 5s '53	82	85
Alex-Hamilton Inv C 5s '43	93½	95
Am Bondholders & S 4½s 2027	119	121½
Atl Securities Co 4½s '53	94	96
No Amer Inv Co 5s '47	91	93
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s '52	87	90
do 4½s '47	88	91
Railway & Lt 5s Ser 7-9	95½	97½
do 4½s	89	90½
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	84	87
do 5s '52	88	92

*Ex-dividend.

N. Y. BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Straus 5½s '43	112	110
Albany & Susq 4½s '46	82	82
Allegh Cop 5s '44	110	108¾
Allegh Cop 5s '49	110	108½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	99
Alegh Corp 5s '49	109¾	108¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105½	105
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94⅝	94⅜
Am I G C 5½s	119¼	118
Am Int 5½s '49	115⅞	115½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	74½	74
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¼	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '46	102½	102
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	168⅝	168¾
Am T&T cv 4½s '39	169½	167½
Am T&T sf 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103¾
Am W W&Elec deb 6s '75	102	102
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	98¾	98¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	174	174
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅝	88
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	86	86
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A dv '62	96	96
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	152	152
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	89¾	89¾
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	73¾	73¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	100⅝
Austin Nw 5s	99¼	99¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	97½	97⅝
B&O P 5s '96	100½	100½
B&O 1st 4s '48	90	90
B&O 1st 5s ctf '48	102⅝	102⅝
B&O rfg 5s '53	108¾	108¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	104
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	94½	95
Boston & M 5s '67	94½	94½
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	103½
Brklyn Ed gen 6s B '36	106¾	106¾
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92	91¾
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86½	86½
Brklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	87½	87½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87½	87½
Bush Term con 5s '55	93¾	93¾
By Products 5½s '45	100¾	100
Camagues Sugar 1st 7s '42	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	93
Can North deb 5½s '46	113¾	113¾
Can North of 7s '40	109	109
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¾	82½
Can Pacific 4½ '46	95¾	95¼
Cen Hud Gas 5s	101¾	101¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96	96
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	103	103
Cen New Eng 4s '81	78½	78
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¾	89½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	74¾	74¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	89¾	89
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¾	99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	95⅞
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chi B & Q 3½s ill div '49	82¾	82¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	94¾	94⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76¼	75
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	82	82
Chi M&StP 4½s C	91¾	91¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77¼	76¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89¾	89⅝
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	73	73
Chi&Nw rfg 5s '2037	102	102
Chi & Nw 4½s '2037	92¾	92¾
Chi&Nw 6½s '36	106¾	106¾
Chi Railway 5s	84½	84½
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	86½	86½
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93¼
Chi R&P 4½s	90	90
Chi StPM&O deb 5s '30	98¼	98¼
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100½
Chi Un Sta 4½s C '63	113	113
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102¾	102½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	87	87
Colum Gas & Elec 5s Apr	98¼	97⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s	98½	98
Consol Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	67	67
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101½	101½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96¾	96½
Crown W Paper 6s	99½	99½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87	87
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95¾	95½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	61⅝	61½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92½	92
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	99	99
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅜	89⅝
Den & R G W 5s '78	87⅝	87½
Den & R G W 5s '55	97	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅛	100
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅝	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100½	100
Dold Packing 6s '42	82⅜	82⅜
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102⅝	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	97¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	85	85
Edith Rock Mcf 6s ct	101½	101
Erie 1st con 4s '96	83¼	83¼
Erie 5s '67	93½	92
Erie gen lien	75¾	75¾
Erie & Den C 1st	104½	104½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	64½	64½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	99¾	99¾
Gannett 6s	96	96
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	108	108
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	101¼	101
Gen Steel 5½s wi	99	98¾
Geo. Car & Nor 6s '34	100	100
Goodyear 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	94	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102½	102¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 5½s '52	106½	106
Great Northern 7s '36	109	108¾
Green Bay & West deb B	29	29
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	101	101
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Hud Riv PC 4s '54	87	87
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71½	71
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77¼	76½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88	88
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Cen St L 3½s	79	78¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	88¾	88¾
Ill Cen 4s '66	98¼	98
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107½	107½
Ill Cent C St L&NO 5s A	100¼	100¼
Ind Steel 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90¾	90¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	61	60½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	60½	60
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50½	50¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62	61¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102¾	102¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90	89¾
Ind Nat Gas 5½s ctf	120	120
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87	87
Int Paper 6s '55	90¾	90¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94½	94⅜
Int Rys C Am 5s '52	80	78
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s '39	164	163¼
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s	165¼	164½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	91⅝	91⅝
Kan City Pow&Lt 5s '52	102	102
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72¼	72¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Kan Gas&Elec 6s '52	104¾	104¾
Kendall 5½s war	91½	91½
Keith 6s '46	90	90
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	113	113
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78	78
Lanturo 6s '54	99¼	99
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100⅞	100⅝
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	94	94
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '23	99	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96¼	95½
Louis Gas&Elec rfg 5s '52	101	100⅝
L&N 7s '30	101	100⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	94⅛	94⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56⅜	56⅜
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	88
McCrory 5½s '41	97¾	97
Mil El Ry&Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Min St P&SSM 4s '38	87	87
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Man Sw Col 5s	100	99¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90¾	90½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100⅜	100⅜
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	100⅞	100⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	72⅛
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97	96½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97¼	97¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	101½	101¼
Mo Pac 3d ext	89½	89½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84½	84½
Md & Mal 4s	83	83
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97	96¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	52½	51¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	101	101
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97½	97½
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	89	89
N O T & M 5½s '54	101½	101½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	87	87
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95½	95¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	104
NY Chi & StL 4½s	92	92
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102¾	102¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100¾	100¾
N Y Connec Ry 5s '53	100	100
NY Dock 4s '51	81½	81½
N Y Edison 6½s '41	111¾	111¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	88	87¾
NY NH&H 4½s	88	87¾
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98½	98½
NY NH&H 4½s	87¾	87¾
NY NH&H 6s cv	132½	131¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	64¼	64¼
NY Ry Inc 6s '65	9	9
NY Steam Rys 4½s '62	32	32
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	41½	40
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97⅝	97⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	106
NY Webster & B 4½s '46	82½	82
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101	100½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101½	101⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¾	99½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac pr lien 4s '97	86¾	86¾
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96	95¾
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	110	110
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96	95
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	110½	110
Nor States Pow 6s R '41	105⅜	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	71¾	71½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100¼	100
Nor West Tel 4½s	95	94¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	91⅝	91⅝
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '49	103⅞	103⅞
Ore Shore Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109	109
Pen-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94¼	94¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98¼	98¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98	98
Penn O & D RR 4½s 'A '77	94½	94½
Penn R R con 4s '48	92	92
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	92¼	92¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	95⅝	95⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	102¼	102
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	108½
Penn RR col 7s '30	101¾	101¾
Penn RR 4½s	96¾	96¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	81¾	81¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	88½
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	91	91
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97¼
Phil & Read 6s	98½	97⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103	102½
Pitts C C&St L5s A '70	104	104
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99½	99½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	93	93
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103	103
Puy Svc N J 4½s '48	265	265
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98½	98½
Purity Baking 5s '48	91¼	91¼
Remington Arm sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96½	96½
Rep Brass 6s	103¼	103¼
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101⅝	101½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95	95
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94½	94½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	98⅜	98¾
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93¼	93
St L & S F 4s A '50	84⅜	84⅜
St L S F 4½s '78	86⅜	86⅜
St L S W con 4s '32	85¾	85¾
St P M & M con 4½s '33	96½	96½
Seabd adj 5s ct	44	44⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45⅞	45
Seabd A L con 6s '35	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	61	60½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	94
Shell Union 5s '47	96	95⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O 5½s '38	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93¾	93⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	92⅝	92¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¼	101
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101½	101½
So Pacific col 4s '49	87¼	87¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89¼	88
So Pacific 4½s '68	92¾	92¼
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	101	100½
So Pacific S F Ter 4s '50	87⅜	87⅜
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	93	93
So Pac 4½s '68	92¼	91¾
So Pac 4½s ww	96¾	96¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	85⅜	85¼
So Ry con 5s '94	105	105
So Ry gen 6s '56	111¼	111¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117¾	117½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¼	94¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95½	95½
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	103¾	103¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104⅜	103¾
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	96¼	96¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¼	38¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101¾	101½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99	98½
Union El & P 1st 5s '32	99⅝	99⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99½	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¾	92½
Union Pacific 4s '68	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86⅞	86
Union Pacific 4½s '28	96¼	96¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	89¾	89
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	101
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92	91¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	99
U S Steel s f 5s '63	104¼	104¼
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	90½	90½
Util Lt & Pow 5½s A	90⅝	90⅝
Util Lt&Pow 6½s A	90⅝	90⅝
Va Mid RR 5s	97⅝	97⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	96	95⅞
Walworth 6s '45		113
Walworth 6½s ww	101	100
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	61½	61
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Warner Quin 6s	104½	104½
West Shore 4s 2361	85	85
Western Electric 5s '44	111¾	111¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95¾	95¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¾	98¾
Western Un 6½s '36	107⅞	107¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s	86⅛	86
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100⅛	100
Wickwire Spen 7s ct	45	45
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100½	100½
Youngstown 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low July19 July18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

3½s '47	96.28	96.28	96.28	96.28	96.28
1st 4½s '47	99.9	99.9	99.4	99.4	99.16
4th 4½s '38	99.8	99.10	99.2	99.2	99.14
1st 4½s '47	97.5	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.10
US 4s '54	103.27	103.27	103.27	103.27	103.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 5s	90⅝	90⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	92	92
Antioquia 7s D	90	90
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅜	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May 61	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅝	99⅜
Argentine 6s '58	80	80
Australia 4½s '57	87½	87
Australia 5s '55	95	95
Australia 5s '57	95	95
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104
Austria (Upper) 6s ret	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅝	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅜	108
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116⅜	115⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¼	108
Berlin 6s '58	89⅜	89⅛
Berlin El El 6½s '59 sf	91⅜	91¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90¼	90¼
Bolivia 7s ct	86⅝	85⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104	103
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	87⅛	87
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100½	100
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	86	86
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99½	99
Brazil 6½s '26	91½	91¼
Brazil 6½s '27	91½	91
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	106
Bremen 7s '35	100¼	100¼
Brisbane 5s '57	89¼	89¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78½	77¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92¼	92¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	102	102
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	98	98
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96½	96½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99⅞	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99¾	99¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	98½	93½
Chile 6s Jan '61	93¼	93¼
Chile 6s June '61	93¼	93¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91½	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾	96¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98¾	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92¼a¼a	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92⅝	92½
Chile 6s Sept '61	92½	92⅜
Chile 6s '61 rct	92	91¾
Chile 6s '62 rct	92	92
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	80½	80½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	84½	84½
Colom 6s Oct '61	85	84⅝
Colon 6s Oct '61	86	85
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	86⅞	86½
Coph'n (City 5s '52	94½	94¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94½	94
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅜	102⅜
Cundinamarca 6½s	80¾	80
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅞	109⅞
Cz

INDIA EXTOLLED AS U. S. MARKET BY TRADE AGENT

American Commissioner Asserts Indians Appreciate High-Class Goods

Mistaken ideas of conditions in India, with reference to marketing American merchandise, on the part of American exporters and manufacturers, are being cleared up by Charles B. Spofford, United States trade commissioner to India, who is in Boston to consult with New England business men relative to trade expansion with India. Mr. Spofford has been promoting American trade in India for the United States Government for seven years.

American merchants should get rid of the notion that the India market is closed against them by preferential tariffs, he said, for such preferentials not only do not exist but never have existed. He also considers it essential that Americans give up any preconceived ideas that India is only a price market and that only "cheap stuff" will sell. The individual purchasing power of the average Indian is admittedly low, he says, but probably no race of people appreciate value for money to a higher degree, and this fact undoubtedly accounts for the growth of American sales in competition with lower-priced merchandise from Europe and Asia.

A number of American products dominate the Indian market despite the fact that their prices are appreciably higher than similar types of merchandise offered by foreign competitors, according to Mr. Spofford. "We do over $50,000,000 worth of business with India in roughly 40 general classes of goods. Our success has been largely due to energetic salesmanship, careful attention to shipment details and a reasonable investment for advertising."

Canadians Use Chiefly Own Ports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—In spite of the fact that Canadian wheat handlers are criticized for allowing so much wheat to leave the country via United States ports, investigation shows that only about 32 per cent goes out this way. The larger portion of the 370,000,000-bushel export is transshipped through the ports of Montreal and Vancouver, and in addition nearly 50,000,000 bushels of United States wheat seek outlet through Canada.

The reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are rather confusing. Whereas the latest summary, for the 10 months ended May, reports 138,300,000 bushels sent to the United Kingdom via United States ports to bar 52,000,000 via Canadian ports, it fails to draw attention to the fact that a large proportion of this grain is rerouted back to Montreal. The true condition of the grain export trade is better represented by the quantity of wheat destined for other countries. Of this wheat only 2,390,000 bushels is reported as going out through American ports as compared to 110,300,000 bushels through Canadian ports, in this 10-month period.

Turning to the west coast, all records for shipments of wheat have already been broken, although the crop year is not ended until Aug. 1. Shipments made through Vancouver, Prince Rupert and Victoria total over 94,000,000 bushels as compared with 90,800,000 for the previous full crop year.

Shipping Looks Up in Great Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After a long period of quiescence, during which operators have had some anxious moments lest there should be a sharp relapse of the freight markets during the midsummer months, the shipping situation has become more active and there is a general tendency for freight rates to improve.

There is more inquiry from United Kingdom and continental consumers for grain from Australia and the Argentine, the longer voyage from the Antipodes naturally keeping otherwise competitive tonnage well away from the short sea routes.

This, coming at a time when the British export coal trade is recovering, has introduced a new complication by creating a scarcity of ships of what are known in shipping circles as "handy size;" that is to say, ships up to 4000 tons. The position has been rendered more acute because the Russian Government, in order to circumvent an earlier attempt by shipowners to push up freight rates from the Baltic, took on a large number, estimated at about 200, of such vessels on time charter to carry timber from the White Sea and Baltic ports to the United Kingdom and other timber-importing centers.

The consequence is that a definite shortage of this class of tonnage has been created and many British collieries have been compelled to close for days at a time because the ships were not available.

While these ships are so occupied, there has arisen also an effort by shippers to get rid of the old stocks of surplus grain before the new harvest of crops, particularly in North America. Those who have an eye more on the next harvest are also showing anxiety to book tonnage as far ahead as October and even later. There is considerable activity for the shipment of maize from the Argentine and, before long, Canadian operators will think seriously of insuring sufficient tonnage to meet their requirements before the St. Lawrence is closed for the winter, an eventuality which has always to be borne in mind when seeing just how long they can hold back in the hopes of a slump in freights in the late autumn.

Co-operators Trade With Soviet Russia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Joseph Bradshaw and W. R. Blair, directors of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, are on their way to Siberia for the purpose of seeing what steps can be taken to develop the butter trade.

On their arrival at Leningrad Mr. Bradshaw, in an interview, said the purpose of the delegation was to extend business relations with Soviet co-operative concerns. The society he represented would do its utmost to increase its purchases in Soviet markets.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, like the English one, is also interested in trade with Russia, and the president, Sir Robert Stewart, told the delegates to the recent quarterly meeting that the society had entered into an arrangement between the Ettrick Mill and the Centrosoyus of Russia which had placed with the mill an order for cloth large enough to keep it fully employed for several months. There were also prospects of more orders to follow. Long credits had already been given to the Russians by the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, and every part of the agreement had been fulfilled.

NASSAK DIAMOND EXEMPT FROM DUTY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—After a controversy of more than two years' standing, the famous Nassak diamond, one of the most valuable stones in the world, has been declared exempt from duty in a decision by the United States Customs Court.

The jewel, which is valued at from $100,000 to $500,000, and was said to have once been used to adorn the forehead of an Indian idol, was held to be an artistic antique.

U. S.-CANADIAN TRADE SHOWS MUCH GROWTH

In 20 Years It Increases From $300,000 to Nearly $1,500,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Since Canada and the United States have become each other's chief customer it is interesting to note the growth of this trade and the type of commodities that pass back and forth across the international boundary counter.

Going back 20 years we find that the Dominion's total trade with the United States was valued at less than $360,000,000, with the exports representing a little less than a third of it. A decade later this had grown to approximately $1,000,000,000, the proportion of imports as compared with exports remaining about the same.

For the 12 months ended April 1928 the imports alone amounted in value to $724,000,000 and the exports to $476,000,000, or an increase in total trade of around $250,000,000 in 10 years. For the same period ending last April there occurred another upward jump of $19,000,000, so that the total trade with the United States now represents over $1,411,000,000. As exports account for $505,000,000 of this Canada's balance of trade has slightly improved, although it still lags behind to the tune of nearly $400,000,000.

Canada is forced to buy from the United States such "raw" products as iron, cotton, coal and petroleum, at an annual cost of $325,000,000, $48,000,000, $50,000,000 and $51,000,000 respectively. It also buys crude rubber to the extent of $17,000,000, raw silk costing $4,500,000, vegetable oils $7,000,000, unmanufactured tobacco $5,500,000 and unmanufactured wood $10,000,000. The annual bill for fruits, largely fresh, is $31,000,000, for furs $13,000,000 and for grain and grain products $16,500,000. When it comes to purchasing of the finished article the Dominion incurs a bill for its automobiles amounting to $104,000,000, over half of which, however, is for auto parts. The same item in 1916 cost only $10,000,000. It pays $51,000,000 for rolling mill products, $56,000,000 for machinery, $41,000,000 for agricultural instruments, $26,700,000 for chemical products, $13,500,000 for books and printed matter and $11,000,000 for paper. Another major item is electric apparatus, costing $25,000,000 a year.

When it comes to selling goods to the United States the largest return is from paper (largely newsprint) amounting to over $125,000,000 annually, the second is from metals (chiefly copper, blister copper, nickel and gold), totaling $78,000,000, and unmanufactured wood, nearly $73,000,000. Manufactured wood brings in $37,000,000, largely for chemical pulp. Nearly $20,000,000 worth of grain and products, for which wheat accounts for more than half, $15,000,000 worth of fish and $17,000,000 worth of live animals cross the border into the United States each year. The revenue from alcoholic beverages comes to $24,000,000. Tourists, largely American, expend annually around $250,000,000 in the dominion, thus going a long way toward evening the bank account.

Essentials Listed for Trade Census

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Discussing the census of distribution which is to be taken the coming year before the advisory committee called by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, F. M. Felker of New York, managing director of the Associated Business Papers, Inc., said: "There seem to be six important objectives in the minds of business men and economists who have given this whole matter thoughtful and serious consideration during the past several years."

They were listed in brief as:

(1) To provide a statistical picture of distributors classified as to size, number of employees, and volume of business.

(2) A count and classification by establishments of the volume of commodities in the various classes.

(3) Use of statistics from the point of view of market possibilities.

(4) Use of distribution statistics by trade association groups.

(5) Use of statistics by the individual distributor or producer.

(6) The public value of such statistics in studying living costs.

REAL ESTATE HEAVILY TAXED, SAYS DELEGATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL.—Real estate is the most tax-burdened form of economic wealth because being so obvious it becomes the first target of taxing authorities for levies for public services and improvements, and of all forms of real estate the greatest is the office building, Douglas Pierce of Indianapolis told the annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers here.

He urged increasing vigilance of building owners and managers over taxation problems in their own communities.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WITHOUT definitely ascribing any reason for it, officials of western railroads state this is the best year in a tourist sense they have experienced in a long period. Travel is heavy on most of the transcontinental lines, as well as to Colorado and the National Parks.

There are reasons for this increased business, though, notable among which is the Great Northern Railway's radio program throughout the winter and spring months, which was inaugurated with the opening of the Cascade Tunnel. Likewise, railroad advertising has expanded in recent years and the western lines are beginning to receive the cumulative benefits of recent years' advertising.

In many eastern cities, western roads are locating their off-line offices in strategic positions, with ground-floor space suitable for attractive window displays. All of these factors have had a definite effect upon promoting travel.

Another incident was the establishing of faster train service to the West, this also having been precipitated by the Great Northern's announcement of a 63-hour schedule for its new Empire Builder train between Chicago and Seattle. Other roads to the Northwest followed suit, and the California lines, in order to maintain the hitherto existing differential in time, cut their schedules to 58 hours, with departures from Chicago in the morning, making possible a three-day transcontinental journey from New York. The latter step, long advocated in this column and vigorously opposed by a number of railway executives, has, in itself, focused attention upon the West and the facility with which it can be reached. These matters, tying together in a general way, explain the cause of the increased travel westward this summer.

Faster Trains

It is revealing no secret to state that the western roads were not pleased at the Great Northern's action in cutting the schedules to the North Pacific Coast, desirable as such a step was. Yet the immediate result has been an increase in business for all roads.

The Great Northern, and specifically Ralph Budd, its president, forestalled the possibility of losing more business to air lines, by placing its trains on a fast schedule. The lesson which the motorcar taught the railroads was not forgotten, although had the step not been taken by the Great Northern, it is evident that rail schedules to the coast on all routes would have remained as they were for another decade.

Creating Business

The publicity which has attended this general speeding up in service has created business in itself. Of this, there can be no doubt, although there were many railroad officials so pessimistic as to aver that the faster trains would hardly be able to pay their way. Yet the Northern Pacific, only a few days after its faster service became effective, had to run four sections of its Yellowstone Comet train in order to handle the travel.

These axioms have taken time to penetrate into the railway consciousness, but it is noted in other lines that attractive accommodations, either in steamships or hotels, attract business immediately. Instances of this are the Chateau Frontenac, at Quebec, and Jasper Park Lodge, at Jasper Park, Alberta; the steamship Evangeline of the Eastern Steamship lines between New York and Nova Scotia; the new vessels of the Italian merchant marine, and the so-called "de luxe" motorbuses between nearby cities, all of which have built up their own business because of improved facilities for the public.

This appears to be the case in respect to western travel, and with such an effect, it is not unreasonable to anticipate another cut in running times next year which will place the North Pacific Coast three days from New York, and Yellowstone and Glacier Parks proportionately nearer.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in one or more trains of approximately 44 railroads and one tourist company, the number fluctuating occasionally due to the elimination of observation cars on various trains from time to time. There were, at last accounts, 138 trains on which copies of this newspaper may be found, most of these being so equipped in both directions of their runs. Passenger officials have been gratified at letters of appreciation from passengers who approve of the railroads' concurrence in the cause of clean journalism, as exemplified by their desire to have this paper in their trains.

Railroads Included

Among the railroads in this list are the following: Atlantic Coast Line; Atlanta & West Point; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Baltimore & Ohio; Boston & Albany; Boston & Maine; Canadian Pacific; Canadian Nationals; Chicago & North Western; Chicago & Alton; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Indianapolis & Western (Monon); Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; Colorado & Southern; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Denver & Rio Grande Western; Erie.

Also, the Florida East Coast; Great Northern; Gulf Coast Lines; Hocking Valley; Illinois Central; Kansas City Southern; Louisville & Nashville; Missouri-Kansas-Texas; Missouri Pacific; New Haven; New York Central; Northern Pacific; Pennsylvania; Raymond & Whitcomb Company; St. Louis-San Francisco; Seaboard Air Line; Soo Line; Southern Railway; Southern Pacific; Spokane, Portland & Seattle; Texas & Pacific; Union Pacific; Wabash; Western Pacific.

This includes virtually all railways carrying equipment suitable for the placing of literature. On a number of these trains copies of The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel also are available.

Of Interest to Travelers

A new train, the Senator, has been placed in Boston-Washington service by the New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroads. These roads have succumbed to the inclosed observation platform, which deprives passengers of a place outside the cars in which to sit. The glass-incased platform is furnished to represent a veranda. The train leaves Boston at 11:30 a. m., due in Washington at 9:05 p. m., making a similar 9½-hour run northward. An extra fare will be charged. This train provides 5-hour service between Boston and Pennsylvania Terminal, New York, each way. A new sleeping-car line from Boston to St. Louis has also been established by the New Haven, leaving Boston at 3 p. m., due St. Louis at 8:30 p. m., next night.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
56 Acoustic Prod	6	5⅝	5⅝
2 Aero Industries	19⅜	19	19
2 Aeronautical war	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
8 Ainsworth rts	1⅞	1⅞	2
2 Allied Aviation	12¾	12¾	12¾
30 Allied Pow & Lt	109⅝	107¾	109
1 Allied Pw&L 1st pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1 Alum Co Am	414¾	414¾	414¾
2 Alum Co Am pf	104½	104½	104½
2 Aluminum Goods	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1 Am Arch	36½	36½	36½
1 American Beverge	15	15	15
4 Am Brit & Cont	15	15	15
Am Chain	38⅝	35	37⅜
1 Am Cities P&L A	67¼	67¼	67¼
12 Am Cities P&L B	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
5 Am Com Pow A	28⅛	28	28
7 Am Com Pow B	35	35	35
2 Am Com Pow war	9	9	9
10 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
15 Am Cyan B	64⅛	62⅝	65⅛
4 Am Dept Stores	13⅛	13	13⅛
1 Am Dept St pf	85½	85	85½
150 Am Dist Tel cv pf	110	110	110
9 Am & Fgn Pw war	104½	103	104½
15 Am Gas & El	216	212	216
2 Am Investors	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
3 Om Invest war	12⅞	12	12
9 Am Invest pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
150 Am Light & Trac	307	307	307
25 Am Mfg Co	47	47	47
4 Am Maracaibo	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Am Solv & Chem	33½	33½	33½
130 Am Superpower	63¾	62⅝	63¾
1 Am Superpower 1pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Am Anglo Am	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Am Chil Con Nitra	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Arcturus Radio Tu	40	39⅜	39⅜
1 Argo Oil	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
20 Arizona Globe	⅞	⅞	⅞
160 Ark Nat Gas	17¼	17	17
120 Ark Nat Gas A	17⅜	17	17
15 Asso El Ind Ltd	107⅜	106⅝	107⅜
6 Asso Gas & El	58⅝	58½	58½
40 Asso G&E deb rts	12⅞	12½	12⅝
115 Asso G&E rts	3	2⅞	3
2 Auto Vot Mch cvt	19⅜	19¼	19¼
25 Aviation Corp	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝
1 Aviation Securities	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1 Bellanca Air vtc	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Bickford Inc pf	3	3⅛	3⅛
3 Bliss Co	44	42⅝	44
8 Blumenthal (S)	100	96⅞	100
3 Blue Ridge Corp	29	27½	27½
1 Brazil Tr & Lt	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
1 Brill A	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2 Brill B	10⅛	9½	10⅛
4 Brock Silk Mills	36	35¼	36
3 Buckeye Pine Line	68¼	68¼	68¼
15 Buff Niag&E pf	113¼	113¼	113¼
10 Buff Niag&EP A	112¾	112⅜	112⅜
2 Buff Niag&E P pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1 Bulova Watch	31	31	31
11 Burma Corp Ltd	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Burroughs Add M	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
4 Butler Bros	29⅞	29½	29⅞
9 CAM Co vtc	3¼	3	3⅛
2 CAM Co pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Campbell W&C	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
120 Can Marc W'less	10⅜	9⅝	10¼
2 Capital Adm A	61	60½	60½
1 Capitol Adm pf A	38⅝	38¾	38¾
3 Carib Syn new	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 Carnation Milk	45	45	45
3 Celotex Pf Tract	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Celluloid Co	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 Celanese ptc 1pf	90	8	90
1 Cent Pub Serv A	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 Cen States Elec	17½	17½	17½
1 Cen States El pf x-w	88	88	88
71 Cen Stat El n	60	59	59⅝
2 Cen Stat Co. pf n	149½	149	149½
250 Cities Service	47	46	46
2 Cities Sv pf	94	93¾	94
16 Cleve Tractor	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
8 Columbia Picture	24⅝	24½	24⅝
4 Com & Pub B	50⅝	50½	50½
288 Comwlth & So	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞
151 Comwlth & So war	11	10⅞	11
2 Comstock Tun n	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Cons Con Min	10½	10½	10½
2 Cons Dairy Pr n	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Cons Films Ind	22½	22½	22½
18 Cons G&E Balt	144¼	142	143
1 Cons Instrument	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
21 Cons Laun Corp	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
1 Cont Diamond	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
13 Cont Oil vtc	19¾	19¾	19¾
15 Curtiss Wright	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Curtiss Wright A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
4 Curtiss Wright war	11	10⅝	10⅝
4 Cosden Oil	84	83½	83½
1 Creole Syndic	8	8	8
1 Crowley Milner	48	48	48
1 Curtiss Airp ctfs	11½	11½	11½
4 Curtiss Flying	22	22⅞	22
1 Daniel Reeves	37	37	37
5 Davega Inc	22	21½	22
15 Daytona Airplane	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
150 Deere & Co	615	610¼	615
12 De Forest Radio	14⅛	14	14⅛
1 De Havilland old	8½	8½	8⅝
4 Derby Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Donner Steel	35	35	35
4 Draper Corp	73⅜	73½	73½
4 Dubilier Condenser	5¾	5½	5¾
11 Durant Mot	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
5 East States Pow B	64⅜	63	63
1 Eisler Elec	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞
124 Elec Bd&Sh rts	10½	9⅞	9⅞
161 El Bond&Shre	146⅞	140¼	143⅝
23 Elec Shareholders	57⅝	57	57⅝
21 Elec Sharehold pf	141	139	141
12 Electric Invest	251½	246	250
Elec Invest pf	99	99	99
11 Eng Pub Ser war	42½	40	41
10 Falcon Lead Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Fedders Mfg A	35	35	35
16 Fiat Corp	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
2 Fiat deb rts	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4 Financial Invest	28½	28½	28½
1 Firemen's Fnd Ins	107½	107½	107½
15 Fokker Aircraft	47⅜	46½	47⅜
12 Foltis Fischer	31⅜	31	31⅛
5 Ford Mot Can "A"	49	48⅝	48⅝
15 Ford Motor Ltd	16⅞	16½	16½
1 Foremost Dairy pf	20	20	20
3 Foremost Fabrics	21½	21½	21½
12 Fox Theatre	27	27	27
1 Franklin Mfg Co	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜
5 Freshman Chas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Gen Am I Co new	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4 Gen Bak new	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Gen Bak pf	73½	73	73
1 Gen Elec Eng rcts	123¾	123¾	123¾
5 Gen Fireproofing	41	41	41
1 Gen Ind Alcohol	33⅞	33½	33⅞
5 Gen Theater ctf	32¼	31⅝	32⅛
1 Gerrard Co	26⅝	26¾	26¾
21 Gen Realty & U	14½	14½	14½
18 Gen Real & U pf	112⅝	107	107
4 Globe Underwrit	26	26	26
4 Golden Cen Min	4¾	4¾	4¾
18 Goldman S Trad	105¾	105¼	105¾
21 Gold Seal Elec	19⅝	19	19¼
1 Grand Rap Var	19	19	19
10 GtAt&Pac new	390	389½	390
10 Gt Lakes Dredge	250	250	250
12 Grigsby Grunow	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
8 Guardian Fire	85	83½	85½
6 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	193	192⅞	194
1 Hall Print Co new	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1 Happiness Candy	23¾	23¾	23¾
9 Haygart Corp	64	61	64
2 Hecla Min	17	17	17
9 Helena Rubinstein	18	17	17½
11 Hi Walker G&W	20¼	19⅝	20¼
1 Hollinger Gold M	5½	5½	5½
1 Homaokla Oil	4	4	4
1 Hood Rubber	22	22	22
1 Hous Gulf Gas	15¼	15¼	15¼
9 Hudson Bay M&S	16⅞	16	16⅛
1 Humble Oil & R	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝
1 Hygrade Food	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Imp Oil Can new	29½	29½	29½
1 Indiana Pine n	28	28	28
1 Insurance Sec	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
19 Insurance Shares	22⅞	22½	22⅞
1 Intercon Petrol	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19 Internat Pet	26⅜	26	26
2 Inter Prod	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
11 Int Prei new	31	30½	30⅝
1 Inter Pap Pow	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Int Util A	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
4 Inter Util war	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4 Investors	100	97½	100
4 Invest Equity	68⅜	67½	68⅜
9 Irving Air Chute	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
19 Ital Superpow	21¾	20½	20⅝
8 Ital Superpow d r	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
8 Johnson Motor	52	52	52
1 Klein (D) part pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 Lake Superior	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Lefcourt Rlty new	24	24	24
1 Libbey Owens N	44	44	44
20 Leonard Oil	5½	5½	5½
2 Lerner Stores	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
3 Lev Co Fred T	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
4 Lib Os Sh Gls	175½	175	175
12 Lily Cup	26⅝	26½	26⅝
2 Lit Bros	19½	19½	19½
140 Long Isl Lgt pf	111⅛	111	111
1 Louisiana L&E	8½	8½	8½
9 MacMarr Stores	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Magdalena Syndic	7	7	7
168 Marconi Int Mar	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
8 Mavis Bottling Co	5	4⅞	5
4 May Flower Assoc	75½	75	75
8 McLellan Stores A	57⅝	56	57⅝
5 Memphis Nat Gas	14½	14½	14⅝
9 Merchants Mfg	31½	30½	31¼
9 Metal Bldg	19	19	19
4 Middle West Util	303	300½	303
9 Midland Roy cvt pf	31½	31½	31½
15 Miller & Sons	53¾	53½	53¾
1 Mining Co Canada	4	4	4
13 Mock Judson	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
8 Mohawk & Hud P	98	96⅞	97⅝
7 Mohawk & Hud w	75	73	75
1 Mtge B Columbia	42	42	42
2 Motor Meter Gauge	25	25	25
1 Mountain Prod	13	13	13
1 Nachman Spring	58	58	58
9 National Aviation	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
4 Nat Elec Pw A	43⅝	43½	43⅝
4 Nat Family Strs	32	31½	31½
2 Nat Fuel & Gas	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
34 Nat Pub Serv A	33⅞	32⅞	33⅜
4 Nat Pub Serv B	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 Nat Rub Mach	32	32	32
1 Nat Sug Ref new	43	43	43
6 Nat Thea Sup	23½	22½	23⅜
1 N J Zinc new	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
8 Newmont Min	209	207½	207½
5 Nek York Invest	39	38½	38⅝
2 Niagara Shares	67⅜	67¼	67¼
170 Niag Hud Pow wt	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
36 Niag H P A war	9	8¾	8⅝
3 Niag H P R war	7½	7⅛	7⅛
1 Nipissing Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8 Nor Am Aviation	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Nor Am Cement	8½	8½	8½
5 Nor Cent Texas	11½	11½	11½
2 Nor States Pow A	209¾	209¾	209¾
28 Noreast Pow	75⅝	74	75
4 Ohio Cop	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Ohio Oil	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1 Oil Stocks A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Outboard A	18⅝	18	18⅝
1 Pac G&E 1st pf	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
4 Pacific West Oil	16	15⅝	16
7 Packard Motor new	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
1 Pandem Oil	1½	1½	1½
2 Panfepec Oil Venez	6¼	6¼	6¼
50 †Pender Groc A	53½	53½	53½
140 Pennroad Corp	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
1 Penn Wat&Pow	104	104	104
2 Peoples Lt&Pow A	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
5 Petroleum Co	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Pick Barth Co pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Pilot Radio Tube	22	21⅞	21⅞
12 Pitney Bowes n	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜
2 Pitts Pl Glass	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞
10 Pitts Screw & B	26	25⅜	25⅜
1 Plymouth Oil	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2 Powdrell & A Inc	93½	93	93
16 Procter & G pew	88	85	86⅝
†250 Procter & Gamble	420	406	420
1 Propper Silk Hos	27	27	27
12 Prudential Inv	29⅞	29½	29⅞
†40 Puget Sd Pow pf	99½	99½	99½
2 Rainbow L Pd A	33⅓	33	33
5 Ray Bestos	113	110	113
4 Red Banks	11½	11½	11½
1 Relter Foster	5	5	5
1 Reisman Candy	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Reynolds Metal pf	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
5 Roan Ant Cop	42⅞	42	42⅞
5 Robbins B	16⅜	16¼	16½
8 Raybestos Cod	113	110	111½
11 Raybestos Manhat	52	51	52
1 Reliance Manage	28	28	28
1 Royal Type n	79	79	79
1 Root Ref pf	25	25	25
1 Savoy Oil	1½	1½	1½
1 Selected Ind ppf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
5 Safe T Stat cod	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
†50 Safety Car H&L	210	210	210
6 St Regis Paper	186	184½	185
2 Salt-Creek Cons	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 Salt-Creek Prod	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
24 Selected Indust	24⅞	24	24⅜
2 Selected Ind 1pf	96½	96	96
1 Selfridge Prov Stor	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
6 Sentry Saf Con	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝
1 Servpt Inc vtc	20	19⅞	20
*1 Seton Leather	22	22	22
16 Shattuck Denn	16½	16	16½
9 Sheaffer Pen	58⅝	57	58
3 Sierra Pac Elec	60	60	60
12 Sikorsky Aviation	54½	52	52½
6 Silica Gel Corp vtc	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
3 Socast P&L pf pf	89	87	89
1 So Cit Util A	43½	43½	43½
1 Southland Royalty	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 South Corp	16	16	16
2 Sowest Gas Util	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
6 Sp May Stern pf	83	83	83
1 Stahl Meyer	42	42	42
1 Standard Motors	3½	3½	3½
12 Stand Oil Ind	56	53⅝	53⅝
2 Stand Oil Kan	20	19½	20
3 Stand Oil Ky	37	36⅞	36⅞
1 Stand Pw&Lt	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞
45 Std Steel Propel	36⅜	33⅝	34
1 Starrett Corp	30½	30½	30½
3 Stein Co	20⅝	20⅝	20

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Greater Boston

The PLAZA
5TH AVENUE AT CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK
FRED. STERRY, PRESIDENT
JOHN D. OWEN, MANAGER
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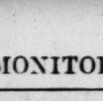

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Household Arts and Crafts

Jewelry Making for Summer Camps

II

THIS is the second of a series of three articles on simple jewelry making and metal work for camps, the first of which was published in The Christian Science Monitor of June 28. The suggestions given should prove of interest to counsellors who are looking for new ideas, and to beginners who have had enough training to carry out simple problems alone. The drawings show the designs full size, so that tracings may be made directly from the illustrations. Tracings should be as perfect as possible, preferably made with waterproof black ink on thin, tough paper, and should be fastened with very thin glue to the metal which has been previously sanded smooth and clean with fine steel wool. Use care in gluing, as thin paper will stretch out of shape if pulled sharply at, and this will distort the pattern. True up all borders and straight lines with ruler and compass before sawing.

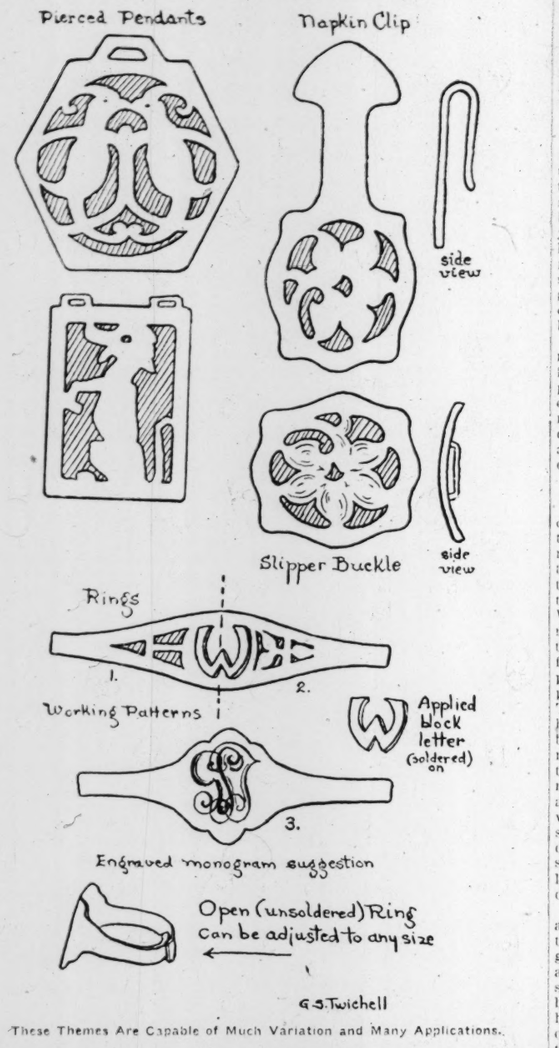
Two pierced pendant designs are shown, and these may be made from gauge 20 or 18 silver (B. & S.), the latter being heavier and perhaps more desirable. In finishing either of these designs round off all corners a little so they will not prove uncomfortable to the wearer.

When sawing, always watch the design shape, rather than the shape of the hole, so that the outline of the pattern will be true. Saw just up to the outline, so that when the piercing is finished, a tiny bit of the outline still shows all around the design. It is easier to true up the work by filing away a little than it is to correct places where the saw has "taken bites out just where it shouldn't have!" Saw as accurately as possible, then remove the pattern, and correct the outlines with the needle files.

The Animal kingdom

The "boom" dawg" has been popular as a hat ornament, and when desired for this purpose, thinner silver, gauge 22 or even 24, can be used. In this case the top should be sawed straight across, omitting the open places provided for insertion of the pendant chain or ribbon.

In making the bird pendant, it is better to mark the eyes with the point of a scraper, graver or other tool, rather than to drill them through. Hat ornaments should have tiny holes drilled in the margins, through which the silver may be sewed. Either of these designs may easily be used for brooches by cutting off the top loops, and soldering the back joint and catch needed to hold the pin stem.



These Themes Are Capable of Much Variation and Many Applications.

Leather workers may be interested to use some of these patterns for pierced silver, copper or brass ornaments on bookcovers or purses. The instructor should be consulted before beginning the work, so that proper plans may be made for fastening the metal to the leather, such as adding small points which can be put through the leather and bent under, etc.

Varying the Theme

The napkin clip, made of No. 20 silver, is pierced and then bent back closely enough to hold the napkin. Bending must be done very carefully and definitely, as repeated rebending will break the metal. If a break does occur, file off the ends so they match exactly, and solder together. The drawings show this pattern used as a slipper buckle also by soldering a small bent strip on the back, wide enough to allow the leather strap to pass through. This design also makes a charming brooch or hat ornament. If one wishes a more advanced problem, a combination silver and copper brooch may be made. Use No. 24 or No. 22 silver, pierce the design, and then solder to a solid copper ground, No. 20 gauge and about one-sixteenth inch larger all around than the silver. Oxidize the brooch and buff off the silver so only the copper is colored. This color scheme is very interesting and also provides a way for saving silver by using thinner stock. The copper should always be carefully polished before soldering to the silver, as it is almost impossible to remove any scratches showing through the piercings.

Three suggestions for rings are given, two pierced patterns and one with solid ground. Sizes of rings are planned to fit the individual, length being changed at the center of the back. (The center comes in the flat pattern illustration at the ends). If one has a soldering outfit, rings should be carefully fitted and soldered in the usual way. Simple block letters may be sawed out and soldered to any of the three designs. The advanced worker will find many other ways of building up rings from the foundation patterns given. If soldering cannot be done, the ends of the rings may be made to lap over each other a bit as shown in the sketch, thus making an adjustable ring which will fit any finger. Rings may be taken to a regular jeweler for engraving with initials, monograms, or dates, if desired.

A clever worker will be able to arrange any of these ring patterns for use as bracelets.

The last article of this series, which will be published soon, will give some suggestions for simple metal work problems.

G. S. T.

Beets and Their Greens

MANY a delicious and economical dish is thrown out because the average homemaker does not realize that she can get vegetables for two meals instead of one from a bunch or two of fresh beets. Of course, this is impossible unless the leaves are young and crisp, but under those conditions they make excellent greens. And do not discard the stems, for they have more of the beet taste to them than the leaves.

Molded Beet Greens

Wash and cook in boiling salted water 2 quarts of beet greens, until the stems are tender. Drain thoroughly and chop fine, then season with 1 tablespoonful of butter, and salt, pepper and lemon juice, to taste. Slightly butter small hot molds and pack solidly with the mixture. Turn each mound out on a slice of hot buttered toast and garnish with eighths of hot hard-cooked eggs and a few small hot beets. Serve immediately.

When these molds are cold they make excellent salads. Arrange them for individual serving on circular pieces of cold boiled tongue in beds of lettuce. Garnish the top of each mold with mayonnaise dressing diluted with whipped cream and arrange around the base slices of cold hard-cooked eggs.

Baked Beets

Baked beets have the prettiest color and are of much better flavor than those prepared by the usual method. Regardless of how they are to be cooked, however, in cutting off the stems leave at least an inch next to the beet to prevent loss of sap. Wash the beets well and bake in a moderate oven with a little water in the baking pan. Turn the vegetables frequently with a knife to avoid piercing them with a fork. The latter practice allows the juice to escape. The English housewife tells when baked beets are done by pressing them with her finger, but if one cannot judge that way it is a good plan to use the largest beet for experiments with the fork. When the beets are done, remove their skins, cut the vegetables crosswise into slices, sprinkle them with salt and pepper, dot them with bits of butter and serve immediately. Some prefer a little lemon juice and olive oil for a dressing.

Summer beets will bake tender in an hour, those of larger size require twice that length of time. As beets grow old a longer time must be allowed until in the winter they are so hard that four hours baking may be necessary. As they are easily reheated, one can bake them when the oven is being used for long periods to prepare other foods, and so make advantageous use of fuel.

Beet and Cheese Salad

Cream 1 cupful of cottage or cream cheese with ½ tablespoonful of grated onion or 1 tablespoonful of minced chives and season to taste with salt and pepper. If the mixture is too stiff to form into balls, add sweet or sour cream as needed. Add ½ cupful of finely-minced beets, shape into balls, and set aside to chill. At serving time place a few slices of cold cooked beets on a lettuce heart, top with a cheese ball, pour over a little French or mayonnaise dressing and serve. Or make nests of the cheese and fill them with tiny beets, or with larger beets diced or cut into balls with the potato cutter.

Waldorf Beets

Cook until tender 6 medium-sized beets, peel and cut into small dice. With ¼ cupful of sugar mix 1½ tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and ¼ teaspoonful of salt, then add slowly, stirring constantly, 5½ tablespoonfuls of vinegar and 2 tablespoonfuls of hot water. Cook over hot water until the sauce is thick, add the beets, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter and a dash of paprika. Serve immediately.

Beet Potato Salad

To each 2 cupfuls of cold diced boiled potatoes allow 1 cupful of diced cooked beets and ½ cupful each of minced onion and celery. Lacking the celery, season to taste with celery salt. Bind with French or mayonnaise dressing and serve with a border of small beets or diced large ones.

Stuffed Beet Salad

Bake medium-sized beets until they are tender, remove the skins and cut out the centers to form shells about half an inch thick. Fill the cavities with equal quantities of chopped cabbage and grated pineapple drained from its juice, allowing ½ of a cupful of broken nut-meats to each 2 cupfuls of the mixture. Bind with boiled salad dressing, or mayonnaise and garnish the top of each beet with some of the dressing. Serve on beds of lettuce hearts.

Beet Sauce for Cold Meats

Mash fine hot cooked beets and season to taste with butter, salt and pepper and grated horseradish. Add a little lemon juice or vinegar, stir well and serve hot or cold with cold meat.

Parmesan Beets

Cook until tender 6 medium-sized beets; peel and cut them into thin slices, putting them in a shallow buttered baking dish. Melt 4 tablespoonfuls of butter, blend with it 4 tablespoonfuls of flour and when the mixture is bubbly, add 1½ cupfuls of milk, stirring constantly until the sauce is thick and smooth. Season with 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and pour it over the beets. Sprinkle over the top 3 tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese and bake in a hot oven about 10 minutes, until golden-brown. Serve very hot.

Beets in Cream Sauce

Cook until tender 6 medium-sized new beets; peel and cut into small slices. Melt 1 tablespoonful of butter, add the beets and season to taste with salt and pepper, and cook 5 minutes. Add 1 cupful of medium white sauce, bring to a boil and serve immediately.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

LAST Friday, in this column, we gave some points on the working hours of the average housekeeper in the United States. These data were compiled by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and were reported by Miss Hildegarde Kneeland in the Graphic Survey for June.

Today we will follow Miss Kneeland's conclusions as to what these data may signify and what possible solutions are in sight for such conditions as seem to be inharmonious with the best type of home making.

The records of home activities which were mentioned last week were doubtless kept by women who are above the average in ability, income and interest in their work. Miss Kneeland does not feel sure whether this fact would result in a larger amount of time being spent in housekeeping activities because of higher standards, or a smaller amount because of greater efficiency. The figures taken as a whole would, however, seem to indicate that most of the 12,000,000 rural home makers are carrying what might be called overtime jobs. For the 14,000,000 city home makers the situation is not so clear. They are a much more varied group than the rural women and the number of records received from them was too few to be considered representative of their types.

The statement is sometimes made that if the home makers of today would adopt the simple standards of their grandmother's and great-grandmother's day they would now have plenty of leisure. Miss Kneeland reminds the people who make such statements that we have really very little knowledge concerning our great-grandmother's skill in managing her time, but "when we recall the cakes and pies, the pickles and preserves that graced her table, her starched linens and ruffled petticoats, and the intricate construction of her gowns and bonnets, we may well wonder whether our progress has been wholly in the direction of greater elaboration."

The methods by which a reduction of the number of hours required to carry successfully the business of home management may be obtained are listed under three general heads: First, increased employment of paid workers in the home. Second, increased efficiency of work by the housewife. Third, increased use of large-scale, outside agencies. Of these three methods Miss Kneeland has the following to say:

Only about 5 per cent of the homes of the country now employ paid workers and there is little reason to expect that this number will greatly increase in the future. This is a method that but few families can afford.

It is in the "standardizing of operations," in "finding the one best way" of doing a particular task, that most of our hopes for the future have their source. But even in this most promising field the possibilities are limited. Finding the "one best way" for even a simple domestic job is a difficult and time-consuming matter, requiring much skill and patience. The rare home maker who is willing and able to meet these demands can hope to cover only a few of her many tasks. And using the "one best way" consistently and with reasonable speed, once it is found, requires more frequent repetition of the task and more uniform conditions of work than even the thrice-daily routine of dishwashing provides. Much r e promise, probably, lies in the labor-saving house and in household equipment.

It is the last mentioned method which has brought the major reduction in housekeepin in the last 50 years. And in spite of our antagonism, it is probably the method which will bring the greatest reduction in the coming half century. The commercial laundry, the commercial housecleaning service, and finally that still most unsatisfactory agency, the commercial meal-provider, will probably win us as customers, just as the clothing manufacturer, the canner, and the baker have already done. We do not like the idea now. A few years ago we did not like the idea of ready-made clothing. Our capacity to change our ideas, to adjust to changed economic and social conditions, is probably not at an end.

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Miss Marjorie Mondell, daughter of former Representative and Mrs. F. W. Mondell of Wyoming, says: "We like MELLO-GLO Face Powder because it is pure. It spreads more smoothly and never looks pasty or flaky." New French-process MELLO-GLO produces a youthful bloom that stays longer. No shiny noses if you buy MELLO-GLO.

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One slice folds quickly into a treat that brings out the full goodness of the finest sandwich spread.
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The Fragrant French Deodorant and Insect Repellent
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A handbag or vest pocket convenience. Insures peace and comfort to the vacationist. Large stick in handy glass container only 50c postpaid.
Generous trial size of Renaud Sweet Pea Perfume, $1.00 Postpaid
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Red, green, brown, white, made to order, $4.00 postpaid
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Cucumber Chips with Cherries and Raisins.
Peach Mangoes, stuffed.
Spiced Dates, stuffed.
Spiced Watermelon and many other truly delicious items.
They're really different.
Write for complete price list
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JUNIOR PLAYER SCORES UPSET

Boehmer Beats Coggeshall in Missouri Valley Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Gustav H. Boehmer Jr., ranking junior player of the St. Louis district, provided the biggest upset of the 1929 tennis season in this section when he defeated Harris E. Coggeshall Jr. of Des Moines in the Missouri Valley tennis championship here Thursday afternoon. The match required three sets, Boehmer winning 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. Coggeshall, ranked No. 14 in the United States last year, was seeded second in the singles draw, and was favored to reach the final round with the prospect of meeting Wray D. Brown of St. Louis, the defending champion.

Coggeshall opened the first set with his usual driving game. He appeared erratic, however, and was obliged to engage in long rallies, relying on placement and steadiness. Boehmer, however, proved the equal in this respect and after the score reached 5 all the St. Louisan took two games and the set.

The second set was somewhat similar to the first, only Coggeshall was the steadier of the two players and won, 6—3. The St. Louisan quickly ran up a safe lead in the third set due to splendid baseline and cross-court play and won, 6—2.

Champion in Semifinals

Brown, champion, advanced to the semifinal by defeating his fellow townsman F. C. Stuckman, 6—2, 6—1, while T. A. Eggmann won from John McDiarmid, Texas boy, and recent winner of the Kansas state title. The score, 6—1, 6—2, by which Eggmann defeated his opponent, was surprising as a closer match was expected. D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, won from R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., 6—4, 6—2, to complete the bracket.

Miss M. P. Endicott of St. Louis, a former Missouri Valley champion, defeated Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the feature match of the women's singles semifinal. The two players battled for nearly three hours before a decision was reached. Play was even throughout the first two sets. In the third set the St. Louisan changed her method of attack and drove continually to Miss Dean's backhand for points, winning the set and match, 11—9, 6—8, 6—4.

MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinal Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated F. C. Stuckman, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—1.

D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, defeated R. P. Scott, Independence, Kan., 6—4, 6—2.

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

T. A. Eggmann, East St. Louis, Ill., defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal

T. A. Eggmann, East St. Louis, Ill., and G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated J. W. Smith and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., 2—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and H. E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, defeated D. D. Freeborn, Tulsa, and F. C. Pierpont, Wichita, Kan., 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal

Miss M. P. Endicott, St. Louis, defeated Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, 11—9, 6—8, 6—4.

Miss Mae Courvoist, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. V. B. Denker, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal

Miss M. P. Endicott and Miss C. C. Hagemeyer, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Violet Furlong and Miss Wilma Benson, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Mae Courvoist, Wichita, Kan., and Miss Rosamond Lamb, Omaha, defeated Miss Medora Steedman, St. Louis, and Miss E. E. Dean, Fort Leavenworth, 6—2, 11—9.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Semifinal

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., 6—1, 6—0.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated T. R. Brooks, Wichita, Kan., 6—2, 6—3.

Three-Set Matches Feature Tourney

Pare Reaches Semifinal of Western Tennis Title Singles Tournament

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Two three-set matches featured the quarterfinal round of the men's singles Thursday in the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at Skokie Country Club, north of here. K. E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., Pacific coast junior champion, had to go three sets, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3 to defeat George J. O'Connell, one of Chicago's seeded players, while C. S. Sutter of New Orleans, southern champion, needed 4—6, 6—1, 6—3 to defeat Leroy Weir of Evanston, Ill. Gledhill and Sutter meet in the semifinal.

In the other semifinal E. J. Pare of Chicago, the title defender, who recently won the United States clay court championship at Indianapolis, meets H. E. Vines of Los Angeles. Pare came through by defeating J. J. Harris of Chicago, 6—4, 6—3, while Vines downed K. W. Reid of Cleveland, 6—2, 7—5. The ease with which Reid was put out by the California youth furnished a surprise.

Miss Ruth Riese of Saginaw, Mich., former champion, who was defaulted on the first day of women's singles, appeared Thursday and was allowed to play in the third round. However she lost in a three-set match with Miss Mary Zita McHale of Dallas, Tex., 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Miss Caroline Swartz of San Francisco continued a favorite as she won a match, 6—1, 6—1, from Miss Marian Clow of Chicago. Women's doubles progressed through the second round. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION MEN'S SINGLES—

Quarterfinal

H. E. Vines, Los Angeles, defeated K. M. Reid, Cleveland, 6—2, 7—5.

E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated J. J. Harris, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.

K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara Calif., defeated G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Leroy Weir, Evanston, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Caroline Swartz, San Francisco, defeated Miss Marion Clow, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Marvel Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Catherine Collier, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Miss Eleanor Rosenbaum, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, defeated Miss L. J. Hedberg, Glencoe, 6—3, 9—7.

Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Sarah Hinde, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss M. Z. McHale, Dallas, Tex., defeated Mrs. Ruth Riese, Saginaw, Mich., 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Ruth Hogmeister, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Clara L. Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Barbara Holden and Miss Elsie Holden, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, and Miss M. Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter and Mrs. J. F. Mitchell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Caroline Swartz, San Francisco, and Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, defeated Miss Ione David and Mrs. Ann Statemeier, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Ruth Riese, Saginaw, and Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, defeated Miss Marion Alschuler and Miss Catherine Collier, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Catherine Wolf and Miss Marvel Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Louise Raffner and Miss Louise Gledden, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

HUBBELL HALTS PIRATES AGAIN

Has Proved Most Effective Against League Leaders This Season

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	29	.646
Chicago	51	29	.638
New York	50	28	.568
St. Louis	42	42	.500
Brooklyn	38	45	.458
Philadelphia	34	49	.410
Boston	34	52	.395
Cincinnati	32	51	.386

RESULTS JULY 18

St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 7.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 4.

There are few pitchers in the National League who have defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates twice this season but New York not only ha one who has done it but he is, perhaps, the most effective boxman in the league against the leaders of the circuit. His name is Carl O. Hubbell and his victory on Thursday was not only his second triumph over the Pirates but it loosened their hold on first place, the Chicago Cubs drawing up to within one full game of the top.

Early in May Hubbell, who was twice given tryouts by Detroit in spring training but who never pitched a league game for the Tigers, pitched a no-hit, no-run game against the powerful-hitting Pirates, the only one in the majors this season and the first one for the Giants since 1922. In his next start against Pittsburgh he was not in form and was knocked out of the box. But on Thursday he again showed his effectiveness by allowing only six hits and nearly attaining another shutout, 4 to 1. The Pirates scored in the ninth when Paul Waner singled and was allowed to run around the bases and score on an infield out. Had the Giants paid attention to the runner a shutout would have been made. But Hubbell was not working for a shutout and so was satisfied with victory alone. Hubbell, by the way, has been in professional baseball five years but has never lost more games than he has won in a season.

Braves Toss Game Away

The Boston Braves tossed away a game to the St. Louis Cardinals, 6 to 4, after attaining a 4 to 0 lead and allowing St. Louis only two hits up to the eighth inning. Cantwell pitched a fine game but weakened in the eighth. However, his teammates could have saved him in that inning, for with three men on bases, the Braves still ahead 4 to 3 and one out, Roettger hit a grounder to Bell, who fielded the ball perfectly to catch the runner at the plate easily and with an easy double play in sight, Catcher Leggett threw low to first base and Sisler lost the ball, two runners scoring. Had Leggett thrown accurately, the Braves would have retired the side still one run ahead.

Alexander pitched for St. Louis for the first time since June 21, and was credited with the victory. Richbourg and Maranville led the Boston attack with three hits apiece. Usually, when Maranville is going as well as he was Thursday, the Braves win handily but even their stellar shortstop could not make up for the drastic eighth inning. For the first time in a month, the Cardinals stretched a winning run to three straight games.

Cubs Score Seven In First

The Chicago Cubs kept up their thumping attack in the opening game of their series with Brooklyn, practically winning the game in the first inning, when they scored seven runs. Here is a club that perpetually plays for the big innings and usually gets it sometime during a game. Hornsby and McMillan kept up their strong hitting, the former making a single and a double, and the latter two doubles. Hornsby has made eight hits in the last four games and McMillan seven. Frederick's home run and two singles stood out for Brooklyn. Wright again appeared in the capacity of a pinch hitter for Brooklyn, evidence that his appearance at shortstop is not far away.

One of the day's novelties was that not a single ball was hit over the fence in the Phillies' park, but the Phillies managed to win without their customary home runs against Cincinnati, 6 to 4. Thevenow, now playing regular shortstop for the winners, made two doubles, accounting for three runs.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—11	14	2	
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1—	7	13	1

Batteries—Carlson, Nehf and Taylor; Dudley, Moss, Greenfield, Kolpal and Picinich. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Losing pitcher—Dudley. Time—2h. 15m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—	4	8	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	6	0

Batteries — Hubbell and O'Farrell; Brame, Fussell, Swetonic and Hargreaves. Losing pitcher—Brame. Time—1h. 35m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5—	6	8	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0—	4	9	1

Batteries—Elliott and Lerian; May and Gooch. Time—1h. 33m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—	6	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—	4	9	3

Batteries—Alexander, Frankhouse and Wilson; Cantwell, Jones and Leggett, Cummings. Winning pitcher—Alexander. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Time—1h. 44m.

FORRESTER LEADS FOR GOLF TITLE

Brady and Barnes Follow in Metropolitan Tournament

LONG BEACH, N. Y. (AP)—Jock Forrester, North Berwick, by way of Hackensack, N. J., led the field in the first round of the metropolitan open golf championship with a 70, two under par, over the wind-swept, sand-cluttered stretches of the Lido course Thursday.

There was no one to dispute Forrester's margin, but two veterans, M. J. Brady of Mamaroneck and J. M. Barnes of New Rochelle, were just a stroke behind at 71. L. H. Diegel and Eugene Sarazen were bracketed at 72 and W. J. Mehlhorn and Henry Cluci stood together at 73. Craig R. Wood, the long hitter, scored 74.

Many of the stars had their difficulties over the seaside links. John J. Farrell and Edward Dudley, Ryder Cup players, require 81 strokes and Joseph Turnesa took 80. William Macfarlane, former open champion, took all of 84 to get around. R. J. Cruickshank scored 76 and Macdonald Smith, who played with him a stroke more.

Forrester played great golf to lead the field of 141 starters, which did not include the champion, T. D. Armour, detained at his Detroit club by other business.

Miss Andrus Meets Miss E. L. Burkhardt

These Two Players Qualify for the Women's Tennis Singles

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt of San Francisco, Calif., won their way into the final round of the Longwood Cricket Club women's invitation singles lawn tennis tournament here this morning and will meet in the final tomorrow.

Miss Andrus won her final-round bracket by defeating Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Miss Andrus owes her victory chiefly to better generalship. She forced Miss Blake to come up to the net and the latter made many errors. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Miss Andrus..	2	4	0	4	2	4	1	4	4	—29—6
Miss Blake...	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	2	0	0—22—4

SECOND SET

Miss Andrus.....	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	0	—20—2	
Miss Blake.....	5	6	4	5	2	2	4	4	—32—6	

THIRD SET

Miss Andrus..	0	4	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	7—39—6
Miss Blake....	4	2	4	2	3	7	6	2	2	5—37—4

Miss Burkhardt won her way to the final round this morning by defeating Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco in straight sets 7—5, 6—3. Mrs. Harper has had much more experience in tournament play than the winner; but Miss Burkhardt played continually to Mrs. Harper's back hand and this gave her the victory.

Miss Burkhardt started service and became two down when she lost her service while Mrs. Harper won hers. With the games standing at 5-all, Mrs. Harper had a lead of 30-love in the eleventh game, only to drop four straight points and then Miss Burkhardt took the deciding game with two fine placements.

Miss Burkhardt dropped her service to start the second set, but came back to win four straight games, two of them deuce games. Mrs. Harper then took the next two, but Miss Burkhardt took the next two and the set, the last two points being outs by Mrs. Harper. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Miss Burkhardt—	3	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	4	4	6—35—7
Mrs. Harper—	5	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	2	4—35—5

SECOND SET

Miss Burkhardt	2	4	5	7	4	3	2	5	4—36—6
Mrs. Harper:....	4	1	3	5	2	5	4	3	2—29—3

Miss Burkardt of San Francisco had quite a battle with Miss Clara Greenspan of New York on Thursday. After taking the first set at 6—1, Miss Burkardt trailed in the second set, and when behind she has a tendency to hit all the harder, making numerous errors. However, the California girl, managed to keep the ball in play, finally winning at 9—7.

Miss Blake battled with Miss Alice C. Francis for three sets, losing the first at 4—6, but ran out the match at 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Quarterfinal Round

Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—1, 9—7.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Virginia Hilleary, defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., and Miss Margaret Blake, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey, defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., and Miss Mary R. Greef, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Alice C. Francis, defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden and Mrs. John L. Bremer, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 6—4, 6—0.

Greatest Athletic Invasion From England Is Planned

Financial and Business Houses Inviting British Competitors to Send Employee Athletes to United States in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for the greatest athletic invasion from Great Britain that has ever been brought to the United States are now under full headway, to take place during the summer and fall of 1930. This has come about indirectly as a result of the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup, and will introduce a new athletic element, the financial world of Wall Street, to international athletics, as well as the corresponding section of the British metropolis, generally known as Lombard Street, which will furnish the invading army of players.

For the past 10 years, almost since the return of the troops from the World War, the financial district of New York has been systematically developing athletics. The big banks and banking houses, such as the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, Blair & Co., were the first to develop the systematic training of both men and girls in their many offices, but the stock exchange houses, and later the big industrial plants, such as the Edison Companies, followed suit with enthusiasm, and now practically every big financial house plays some part in the various athletic events of the metropolitan district.

The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton focused attention of these groups on the international possibilities involved. So several of the organizations decided to try to induce some of their correspondents to send over athletic delegations to stage various athletic events at or about the same time. Chief among these were the Bankers Athletic League, of which Col. T. M. Sherman of Ware & Co is president; the Wall Street Athletic Association, composed of the various large stock exchange houses, headed by Charles Finn of Post & Flagg, and the Bankers' Economic Service Bureau, with Cornelius S. Regan as the chief motive force.

Polo Challenge

The challenge of the Hurlingham Club for the Westchester Cup, which came soon afterward, drew another large group, the horsemen and polo players of the financial district, into the plan, though the official organization which will control that particular part of the plan will be the United States Polo Association, just as the New York Yacht Club is the official sponsor of the yacht races.

The plan as at present outlined is to have just as many events of various kinds as can be arranged as common to the two international financial groups, with tennis, golf, and athletics, in addition to polo and yachting, the leading sports. Baseball, basketball and other distinctively American sports, which are among the regular activities over here, and cricket and soccer, which are hardly played at all among the bankers and their employees, are not likely to be included, but there are some possibilites that other minor sports may be added as opportunity develops.

A general meeting, at which all five of the mentioned organizations, as well as the Wall Street Golf Association, of which Rockwell V. Martin, of Jacquelin & de Coppet, is the president, the Downtown Club, the Whitehall Club, and in fact all the various downtown organizations having athletic associations, will be called some time next week, when more definite plans will be formulated.

Finances Arranged

Already the greatest enthusiasm is in evidence, and reports from correspondents abroad indicate that the question of finances will be more than met with ease, and that hardly an international banking or brokerage house in London will fail to be represented by at least a few of its leading athletic performers, so that the visiting team will be well up in the hundreds at least.

The hold that the new athletic developments has taken on the financial district is proved by several instances. In a recent one-day golf tournament under the auspices of the Wall Street Golf Association 167 players, all members or employees of New York Stock Exchange houses, appeared and competed on the Salisbury Golf Club links at Westbury, Long Island, and there has been a baseball league conducted by the Wall Street Athletic League, with the exception of last year, when business did not permit the series to be held, for the past nine years, with intercity series with Philadelphia at the end of each season. Last year, to replace the series, an all-star team went on a tour and encountered similar teams at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

This year there are 10 teams in the championship, representing the following Stock Exchange firms: Logan & Bryan; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Prince & Whitely; E. A. Smith & Co.; Theodore Prince & Co.; Harris, Winthrop & Co.; Ungerleider & Co.; J. S. Bache & Co.; De Coppet & Doremus, and M. J. Meehan & Co.

Arrangements have been made for a tennis tournament by the same organization, to be staged at the Sunrise courts near Jackson Heights, early in September, and if previous years are any criterion, there will be several hundred players there also. In the winter, a series of basketball matches will be played once more, with most of the houses holding membership in the association represented by teams.

All these are in addition to the hundreds more who compete in the championships of the other associations which expect to help on the international events if they are carried out as planned.

BRITISH STARS TAKE THE LEAD

Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Players Win Five of Six Matches Played

HARVARD-YALE VS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TENNIS

Year and winner	Points
1921—Harvard-Yale	5—4
1922—Harvard-Yale	15—6
1923—Harvard-Yale	12—9
1924—Oxford-Cambridge	15—6
1925—Harvard-Yale	11—10
1927—Oxford-Cambridge	11—7

Harvard-Yale 4, Oxford-Cambridge 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Winning five of the six matches played on the opening day of a three-day tournament, the Oxford-Cambridge Universit; combined lawn tennis team got away to a fine start against the combined Harvard-Yale team at the Casino Courts Thursday. The tennis was not of a very high order, and there were times when a wind handicapped the playing.

Three singles and three doubles matches were played, the singles taking place in the morning and it was in this branch of the playing that the Americans won their lone victory. The credit of this triumph goes to Arthur Ingraham Jr., captain of next year's Harvard varsity team. He defeated E. O. Mather, Rhodes scholar at Oxford from the University of Texas, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. The most spectacular feature of the match was Ingraham's great rally in the first set. The score stood 5—2 against him, when the Harvard man got his cross-court forehand stroke working nicely and ran out five straight games. Mather used a chop-stroke which was very effective at times, particularly in the second set.

This was the only singles match that required more than the regulation two sets. Capt. R. W. Ryan of the Yale team, put up a good battle in the first set of his match with N. Farquharson of Cambridge, but finally lost it, 9—7, and the second set found the Cambridge man running it out without the loss of a game, his stroking being the best of the entire day's play.

Two of the three doubles matches were carried to three sets each, the feature one being made up of E. R. Avery of Cambridge and R. R. T. Young of Oxford on the one hand and R. W. Ryan of Yale and W. Barry Wood, the Harvard freshman all-round athlete, on the other. All three sets were deuce once. The score in the second set stood at 5—2 in favor of the British players, when the Americans won three straight games to deuce the set and then took the next two to win it. They were leading in the third set 4—0, when the British players rallied and won out at 8—6. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE vs. HARVARD-YALE LAWN TENNIS—Singles

Arthur Ingraham Jr., Harvard, defeated E. O. Mather, Oxford, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

H. G. N. Cooper, Oxford, defeated G. A. Halloway, Yale, 6—2, 7—5.

N. G. Farquharson, Cambridge, defeated R. W. Ryan, Yale, 9—7, 6—0.

Doubles

E. O. Mather and P. B. Dericon, Oxford, defeated A. S. Wright and G. A. Halloway, Yale, 6—2, 6—1.

N. G. Farquharson, Cambridge, and H. G. N. Cooper, Oxford, defeated Arthur Ingraham Jr., and B. F. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

E. R. Avery, Cambridge, and R. R. T. Young, Oxford, defeated R. W. Ryan, Yale, and W. B. Wood, Harvard, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6.

TEAMMATES WIN AT LONGWOOD

Mercur and Hall Face in the Semifinal Round of Historic Tourney

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The two remaining collegians in the Longwood Bowl singles tournament, being held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here, meet each other in the semifinal round today. They are John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., and Stanford University, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Georgetown University.

The other semifinalists are team mates, having recently won the United States clay court doubles championship at the Woodstock Country Club, Indianapolis—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa.

If Mercur and Doeg reach the final round it is likely to be a hard-fought battle as each player has already won one leg on the historic Longwood Bowl. Mercur won in 1924 and Doeg in 1927. Competition for the original Longwood Bowl started as far back as 1891. Competition for the new Bowl was started in 1921. Since then William T. Tilden 2d has won two legs, in 1922 and 1926; R. N. Williams 2d won a leg in 1923; and G. L. Paterson, the famous Australian international, captured a leg in 1925. Wilmer L. Allison of Texas, won a leg on the Bowl in 1928, defeating John W. Van Ryn.

Two Extra-Set Matches

Only two of the four quarterfinal round singles matches were won in straight sets Thursday afternoon; one went to an extra set and another went the full distance of five sets.

The feature match of the day, which was played on one of the old grandstand courts, was that in which Mangin and Shields battled for five sets before the Georgetown University player was declared victor. The total games won in the match were 24 for Mangin and 21 for Shields, which shows something of the closeness of the battle.

Mangin scored a quick lead of two sets, scored at 6—0, 6—3. The Georgetown student, with his two-set lead, kept up his brilliant game in the third set, and, with a lead of 5 games to 2 and the score 30—15 in the eighth game, two games away from a 6—2 set and a sweeping victory, was stopped by Shields' brilliant attack. Shields' volley shots began to find openings in Mangin's defense and before long evened the score at 5-all. Then the score stood at 6—all. Mangin failed to win his service in the next game and was unable to break through Shields, losing the set at 8—6.

After the rest period, Shields came back strongly and scored a lead of 3—0. Mangin used a bit of strategy here and made little or no effort to return the ball, saving himself for the deciding set. Shields won the set at love.

Breaks Through at 4—All

Mangin gained a lead of 2—1 in the final set, only to lose the fourth game to make it 2—all. Mangin softened his game with good results. The score was soon 4—all; then Mangin broke through Shields' service and won his own service for the set and match.

Doeg won from Weller B. Evans of Montclair, N. J., and a former Princeton University player, in straight sets, winning each set at 6—2 by the forcefulness of his play.

Mercur, on the other hand was extended to defeat Sadakazu Onda, the Japanese international and Davis Cup player. The match was played on the court in front of the club house. After winning the first set at 6—3, Mercur had quite a battle before he could win the second set at 9—7. By this time the Japanese was slower than Mercur, who has had quite a lot of experience this year, who ran out the set with the loss of only two games.

Hall, who earlier in the season was pressed to five sets to beat H. Holbrook Hyde of Hartford, Conn., at Montreal on dirt, was extended to four sets Thursday. The score was 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Semifinal Doubles

Semifinal round matches in the doubles today will be three out of five sets. Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr. won the right to meet W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Appel, while Mercur and Hall advanced to meet Shields and Mangin. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

Quarterfinal Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Sadakazu Onda, New York and Japan, 6—2, 9—7, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn., 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Weller B. Evans, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—0, 6—3, 6—8, 0—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., defeated George A. D'Arcy and S. F. Criswell, 6—1, 6—4.

W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Appel defeated Henry R. Guild and George P. Gardner Jr., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall defeated C. O. Wellington and Josiah Wiselwright, 6—3, 6—0.

Francis X. Shields and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Weller B. Evans and Edward McKnight, 11—9, 6—3.

UNITED STATES WINS SINGLES

Tilden and Hunter Defeat Germans in Opening Cup Matches

BERLIN (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d smashed his way to victory over Hans Moldenhauer of Germany in three straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, today to give the United States the opening match in the interzone Davis Cup tennis final against the Germans.

A crowd of not quite 5000 watched the match under a hot sun. The only vacant seats at the end of the match were from 50 to 60 wicker chairs reserved for specially invited guests of the club.

Moldenhauer appeared handicapped by unsteadiness at first, but when he recovered his composure Tilden had to show close to his best form against the methodical stroking of the German.

Tilden carried too many guns for his opponent, the German carried more speed of foot than Tilden, but the wizardry of the American's racquet, dealing out a disconcerting mixture of cannonballs, stinging drives, volleys and drop shots, had him guessing all the way.

Daniel Prenn, formidable German player, won the first set from Francis T. Hunter at 6—3 in the second match which followed immediately. Hunter won the second set from Prenn at 6—3, squaring the match, and then forged ahead of Prenn by winning the third set at 6—4, and took the match by winning the fourth set, 6—3.

ANNISQUAM JUNIORS WIN

The Annisquam Yacht Club has won the North Shore junior yachting championship and the right to compete for the Sears Bowl, emblematic of the national junior sailing championship. The crew made sure of its title Thursday by defeating Cottage Park Yacht Club in the semifinal round and then winning from Eastern Point Yacht Club in the final round. The winning crew was made up of Capt. Francis Gleason, John Frick and Horace Bent.

Secret Racing Boat Launched at Cowes

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cowes, Isle of Wight

THE secret racing boat, Estelle IV, which Miss Marion B. Carstairs has had built to compete in the Harmsworth International Trophy race on the Detroit River, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, was launched today, and will be shipped on the liner Arabic tomorrow for Halifax. It will be tuned and tested at Gravenhurst, Canada, before it is sent to Detroit.

The boat is declared to be the fastest of its size in the world. It is driven by three engines of 935 horsepower each. The hull is 35 feet long and 9½ feet wide. Miss Carstairs will be at the wheel with two assistants at the controls and another attending the gauges.

Michigan to Get Best of Forests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNISING, Mich.—"To make the three national forest purchase units in northern Michigan models of what can be done under intensive forest management is our aim," declared E. W. Tinker, district forester, recently upon a visit to the upper Michigan forest areas.

Speaking of the 1,000,000 acres of cutover land now being acquired or to be acquired to form new national forests, Mr. Tinker stated that "with the resources of the Federal Government back of it, we ought to be able to make these areas in Michigan outstanding examples of what forest practice can do in the way of land management and timber production."

Not only the economic, but also the social and recreational values will be controlling factors in the forest management plan, he asserted.

With the acquisition of these lands there has been initiated a planting program which will be speeded up as funds become available for operations. More than 900,000 trees have been planted during the past year, mainly two-year old Norway pine seedlings, 518,000 of which were planted this spring in the eastern end of the Peninsula.

PLAN SURVEY OF BALTIMORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A survey of the entire down-town section of Baltimore, with a view to widening many streets and providing a systematic series of viaducts and other improvements designed to relieve traffic congestion, has been proposed by the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

BRAVES GAME POSTPONED

The game between the Boston and St. Louis National League Baseball Clubs scheduled for today at Braves Field has been postponed and a doubleheader will be played on next Sunday.

PICK-UPS

THE big problem of the Chicago Cubs in 1928 was third base. It is no problem this year, however, as the showing of Norman A. McMillan has relieved it from that classification. As the season progresses he seems to become more efficient and is now in the midst of a great hitting rampage.

The Cardinals are just getting back into form. They are now 11½ games from the top, a position for which they were contesting vigorously only a short time ago. The loss of Alexander, Frisch, Hafey and one or two lesser stars is held responsible for the slump.

The New York Giant pitchers are erratic. From six-hit games they go to anywhere from 13 to 20. And lately the team has not been hitting. Nevertheless, they have gone along at a .500 pace and when the pitchers and hitters get working together again, things will look different. A team that can maintain a .500 pace while in the middle of a hitting and pitching slump is a pennant contender.

The league leaders in both circuits have yet to lose more than two straight games. The Pirates have lost two straight seven times, while the Athletics have dropped two in a row on only three occasions. That is why the percentage of the Athletics is nearly .100 better than the Pirates.

The pace of the Chicago Cubs and New York Yankees is only one-half a game different with the Cubs holding the edge. The Cubs are only one game from the lead in the older circuit, while the Yankees are 8½ games behind. This serves to illustrate that the pace of the Yankees is very fast and it also shows that the Athletics are going at a pace that marks the superteam.

As long as the Athletics have two left-handers of the consistency of Walberg and Grove, two straight defeats will be about all they will sustain. Grove pulled Philadelphia out of one of its two-straight losing runs, while Walberg did it the other two times. Between them these two stars have won 28 games. By the time the season is over the pair should have accounted for at least 30 victories or nearly one-half of the probable Athletic total.

Eight of the 24 defeats of the Athletics have been charged to Walberg and Grove. That makes a total of 36 games marked up either to the credit or the loss of this pair. Thirty-six of Philadelphia's 86!

ATHLETICS TOO MUCH FOR UHLE

Star of Detroit Staff Loses His Second Start in Three Against Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	62	24	.721
New York	51	30	.620
St. Louis	49	37

EDUCATIONAL

Education for What?

AT THIS time considerable thought is being directed to the subject of education and its relation to actual living. There are those who contend that education is primarily cultural, and there are those who maintain that since education is "preparation for life" it should be consciously directed toward expression in forms of utility and service. Between these two ideas the pendulum of thought is constantly swinging. This is true not only in the colleges; it is finding expression in the public schools, from the lower grades to the junior and senior high school. It no longer is a purely academic subject for debate and discussion; it has become vital to the lives of many thousands of young people in school and college.

The problem becomes more concrete when considered in the light of what the majority of people consider to be "success." If by success is meant the ability to maintain a standard of living in which the comforts of life are enjoyed, in which one's personal and family obligations are fully and promptly met while leaving a margin for future needs and prospective purposes, education for culture, alone, without any thought of how it is to be utilized as a means for gainful endeavor, or remunerative service, is, too often, found wanting. And yet the majority of youth is expected to begin "earning a living" on graduation.

On the other hand, education that is purely vocational, or cultural education which is acquired with a definite purpose of "making a living," is too apt to be injurious to the student. It is apt to keep from his experience in a large measure that satisfaction which comes from a realization of man's highest and inmost yearnings.

While some certain experiments in progressive education seem to have resulted in a blind alley from which the subjects cannot escape without a complete reversal of the traditions on which they have been educationally reared, many more are accomplishing significant results, which partly answer the problem as to how education may be correlated to life activity without destroying the value of what is often termed "educational background."

In a Vacuum

Some of the leading educational authorities are convinced that much of our college education is productive of "culture in a vacuum"—to use a phrase of John Brewer of Harvard. Undergraduates may be steeped in the classics, soaked in the lore of the schools, saturated with the philosophy of the ages and the sages and yet find their main source of recreation and enjoyment in "prom" dances and movie shows! If, as Dr. Brewer recently remarked to the writer, their cultural learning means no more to them than this while they are still under the influence of their college and all its venerable traditions for learning, what will it mean to them five years from now? Here is one argument, at least, in favor of a chair of "Professor of Leisure."

The number of college men who in after life fail to utilize to the best advantage the privileges of education acquired during their four years is too great to make pleasant contemplation. Even the "background," which is considered of such importance, is of value in so far as it influences, broadens and strengthens one's normal activity along any particular line of endeavor, whether in business, a profession, industry or what not. If it be true that our educational system—other than the purely vocational—is producing individuals who live "double lives," lives in which culture and expression run on parallel lines and never merge, then it would seem that we have not yet solved the problem of how to teach youth to unite what it knows with what it seeks. Does that which is only "intellectualism" fulfill its real purpose unless such knowledge is expressed through the activity of the student?

Most thoughtful people will agree that mere intellectualism carries with it a stigma. Without question, pride of intellect is a barren, empty claim, and a positive menace to growth in that which is really spiritual and, therefore, permanent. A dean of Columbia University recently made the remark that many students go to college merely to get an "atmosphere"—something superimposed, and presumably, lost, as soon as the subject is removed from the environment of college life.

In a recent article by Dr. Brewer, in which he deals with the question as to what is essential to right vocational guidance and preparation in the public schools, he refers to the general and oft-repeated dictum, that education is "preparation for life"; he then goes on to point out that "life" and activity are one and the same thing. This thought is worthy of consideration, particularly by those who hold that culture is something apart from practical living.

There are three manifest needs in modern systems of education, and each one is being intensively studied by educationalists and competent critics. The first of these, is, proper guidance in the choice of subjects taken for study, not only where the electoral system is in operation, wholly or partially, but in junior and senior high schools. Second, instruction in how to think independently, and how to apply what one has learned to one's mental needs. The student who wrote at the end of his thesis, "This is what I have been taught and what you want me to say" and with it handed in a thesis on what he believed, epitomized the whole indictment against schools of learning which standardize not only in subjects, but in interpretations. The third need is, teaching students how to use what has been learned, in the best possible way, so that whatever of good there may be, may be reflected in every department of life. There can be no question at present, that in a large measure we are entrusting youth with rich assets which it does no know how to utilize, either in its own behalf nor on behalf of society. Consequently "higher" knowledge is often either mis-used, or not used at all.

Starting Them Young

Those who view education only as a means for preparing for a vocation, or as an avenue to gainful occupation, have tackled the first problem with intelligence and significant success in certain directions. The work of Dr. Richard D. Allen of Providence, R. I., in the public schools of that city is notable and is being watched with great interest. With Dr. Allen should be mentioned the work of Angelo Patri of New York. "Catch them young" seems to be one way of avoiding the tragedy of misdirected educational effort. A growing number of educational leaders are becoming dissatisfied with a system which allows children to drift through school and college before making any sincere effort to find out the work for which they are best suited, and in which they are likely to prove most successful. But even this cannot be really effective so long as we have to fit the child to a standard curriculum, and not the curriculum to the child.

It must be realized, of course, that vocational education is an elastic term; it does not mean that some subjects are vocational, while others are purely academic. One boy may be taking a mathematical course because he wants to be an engineer; another may be taking it only because it is an obligatory subject in the curriculum. One student may be taking a course in appreciation of art for recreational enjoyment only; another may require it as a working asset in her profession. Vocational education is strictly directional—it leads somewhere. It is not merely for background, culture, or atmosphere. But it does not take the place of cultural education. If the subject taken is not a "cultural" subject, the student's studies should be supplemented with a subject, or subjects which create, stimulate, and satisfy the intellectual life of the student, irrespective of material profit or return. This will help to prevent that one-sidedness which is woefully evident with many business men, and, on the other hand, with those whose interests are entirely concerned with the "things of the mind." It has been said that the best college professors are those who, previous to joining the faculty, were business men, editors, lawyers, government officials—that is to say, they had vocational training which balanced their academic viewpoint.

The establishment of schools of business, and graduate courses for those who desire to enter one or other of the professions, is an admission that for most lines of gainful activity a purely classical eduaction is not sufficient. Even the public school teacher must have specialized training in addition to a college degree, in some states. But the fact remains that the great majority of young men and women who go from high school to college stand on the threshhold of the world's employment bureau, as soon as they have graduated, and with nothing more to offer than a passing knowledge of classical and cultural subjects.

What is the result? Large numbers of these young graduates discover that they must take courses in subjects which will at least enable them to get a foothold in some place where their services will secure an adequate return in terms of salary. But what of their college background; does it mean anything? Yes, it does. Speaking as one who has had some experience in training college graduates for business positions, the writer has no doubt that the almost uniform ability on the part of college students and graduates to acquire a working knowledge of business subjects, speedily and thoroughly, is due to the habit of learning, knowing how to study, and intellectual keenness. Again, all things being equal, business men welcome the college graduate; he is desired in government service; the doors of editorial offices stand ajar for the college graduate with a flair for journalism or literary work. But, the things for which an "A.B." degree stands are seldom sufficient in themselves to secure an entrée to any position really worth having; and in a great many cases are unavailing for even a stenographer's job.

Gives Standing

If we ask why a college degree is helpful in securing a position in business, or in some other class of gainful occupation, we may probably discover that it gives "standing" to the applicant. What the applicant knows of the classics, of 'ologies, and philosophies, is of minor, if any, importance so far as his job is concerned. He may forget—as he probably will—90 per cent of all that he ever learned in college, but it will not affect the security of his position. But should he prove a misfit in business, what is there left for him apart from taking more courses in some other specialized subject?

The time must come when experience will teach us that the ideal education is that in which education for a vocation and education for "life" go hand in hand. The student will be taught not only how to appreciate the "things of the mind"; how to train his intellect, how to think, but he will be taught all that is necessary for him to take his place in the world of gainful service. When that time comes we will not have the sorry spectacle of "educated" young men competing—often unsuccessfully—with other young men with no more than high school or business school education, for minor positions in business or commercial houses. On the other hand we shall no longer see girls with distinct artistic talents and conscious aspirations, being condemned to submit to the curriculum of the commercial high school, because it is the shortest route to a weekly wage; or—what is equally disturbing—because the system does not provide opportunity for developing artists to the point where their work can be made remunerative.

Just as long as we expect our teachers to teach subjects, and organize our schools for this purpose only, we are delaying the day when the child, or the older student, with all his, or her, individual possibilities, will be guided along lines which will help to develop the complete individual, to the point where vocation and aspiration find common ground, and march toward a common goal.

A. J. P.

Courtesy Paul Oestreich

At the Odenwald School, in Germany. Manual Training Includes Many Activities Here. At the Right, With a View Toward the Rhine Valley, Is the Goethe House, One of the Buildings of This Well Known "Free" School.

The Odenwald School of Germany, Where Service Is a Key to Growth

By PHYLLIS BOTTOME

NOT very far from Germany's Heidelberg, with its merry students and its red roofs, its blue river and torrent of fruit-blossom in the spring, stretches the Odenwald.

The Odenwald is dark and mysterious; it has endless paths under its short, thick beeches, all very much alike. The forest climbs small crests of low, green hills, unambitiously, and with many a decline into a small green valley.

On one of the ridges in the eye of the sun perch half-a-dozen wooden houses. There is very little difference between the trees and the houses, and almost none between the sunshine and the children. For the whole place, each house filled to the brim, is possessed by children.

It is called a school, but at first sight it bears none of the marks of a school; nor is it a home; it is a community—a republic of the young. One hundred and sixty children live there, of both sexes and all ages, and out of these 20 per cent come from lands beyond the German borders.

"Family" Groups

The children are divided into families of eight, and each family has a grown-up attached to it. This man or woman is what is known elsewhere as a teacher, but in the Odenwaldschule as "a person to work with."

This difference is not a mere phrase, it is as great a difference as that between a thing told and its lively representation, between cold fact and the warmth of drama. Work becomes important to the child as a bone is important to a dog, because it is his own. The Person-to-work-with is merely a tool to help the child accomplish a fine and private business. This business of learning, of finding out what is in himself and expressing it, is not, however, the end of the affair. What he can express must be used not simply for his own glory, but for the good of the community. The child is given no marks and no prizes. There is no sharp pressure of competition to damp his eagerness, and nothing is said to make him topheavy with conceit. If he fails at first to achieve his task, he will not be flung into the outer darkness of punishment, nor, if he succeeds more quickly than his companions, will he be favored beyond the limits of his modesty.

A new child may be at first a little lonely, for no one takes much notice of him, except to point him out his freedom. As long as his wishes are normal and interfere with nobody else's wishes, nobody will prevent his carrying them out. He is assigned a room to work in and a room to sleep in.

All the rooms are full of light and air, and must be kept in order. He is wakened early and has to don bathing drawers and run for his "air-bath" in the woods; he may go alone or accompanied as he chooses.

When he returns he must take a shower bath, make his own bed and eat his breakfast. He has three or four hours' book work in the morning, on subjects which he has himself chosen in conference with his advisors; in the afternoon he can take one of various manual occupations as his own—carpentering, modeling, book-binding, music, painting, gardening, all are provided for. Games are compulsory two or three times a week; hockey or hand-ball in the winter, tennis in summer.

When the child is not otherwise employed he is free to walk, talk or read or carry on any hobby. His friendships are his own affair; he chooses them as he chooses his other educational subjects; and his choice is respected.

The "father" or "mother" of the family is there not to control his actions, but as far as possible to further them, and in extreme cases to remind the child of the need for his own control.

There is both discipline and order in the Odenwaldschule, but it is expected that they should come from the child, and not have to be directed toward him. It is a help to him to control himself, as there are positively no advantages to be gained by disorder.

Money does not exist for them. What the children need they can go to an office for, and their parents regulate their expenditures through the secretary, with whom they leave what is considered necessary for the child's wants.

Public Opinion Is for Order

Public opinion in the school is very strong, and is decidedly on the side of a preserved and ordered freedom. No child could be popular who threatened the liberty of another.

Many children come too late, and many start wrong, and take a year or two to acquire the mixture of dignity and strength which is the mark of a spiritual freedom, but in the majority of cases children take to freedom as ducks to water.

The first thing that the observer notices is the remarkable absence in the whole school of any sign of nervous tension. One hundred and sixty children and perhaps 50 grown people are living together without friction. There is no excitement. The children make plenty of noise; they play games which require noise, but there is no aggressive note in it, nor does the noise lead to violence or tears. Meals are held in one very large room, and for the first five minutes silence is compulsory; after that, talk is allowed, but if the noise rises beyond a certain pitch, the eldest child at the table rings a hand-bell and the noise ceases.

Meals are very simple, but everyone can have as much as he or she wants; one child from each table changes the plates and goes to and fro with the dishes, which he fetches from the big, spotless kitchen that leads, without walls, into the dining room.

On one occasion a small and slightly too eager Mercury let fall a pile of plates. The table nearest the crash lent willing helpers, but no one else so much as turned a head. The saddened child returned to his place without a look of blame or even surprise being directed toward him to deepen his grief, and after the next course the head of the school slipped quietly over to his side and kissed him, whispering consolations into his ear, and placing the largest and reddest apple upon his plate.

Emphasis on Service

Unless something goes awry, there is very little individual attention shown to any child. The idea is that he is to learn to take what comes without fear or favor. No one is to feel overlooked, criticized or judged. Emphasis is put on service; and that this is perhaps the deepest lesson of the school and the quickest learned, is a sign of its essential wholesomeness.

A visitor was surprised, while listening to an out-door concert, by the consideration of a red-haired, extremely vigorous boy of 10. He was dashing off on a vital errand of his own, but suddenly pulled up before her and stated: "You must want to sit down?" She answered: "Don't trouble, I see that you are very busy." He shook a fierce head: "No—but you MUST have a chair," he said, darted off, and returned carrying one which he set carefully before her. "Don't forget," he said sternly, "when you've finished with it to put it away. Behind that door on your right!" He was then off in a flash. The next morning he ran up to her again and demanded: "Did you do what I told you about the chair?" in the tone of a careful housewife.

Boys and girls take their gymnastic exercises together until they are eight years old, then the boys run into the wood for their "air bath" and the older girls have a secluded place where their open-air exercises can be celebrated in privacy. The boys do the heavier tasks of the school for the girls; the girls darn the boys' stockings and mend their clothes.

The grown-ups are not on pedestals. No "Person-to-be-worked-with" is exempt from comment. On the contrary, each child is expected to write down a monthly impression of his class teacher, with any suggestion which it occurs to him to make. Teachers seldom strain the weight of their authority and often profit considerably by the children's statements.

There is no definite religious teaching in the Odenwaldschule, since religion is considered to be life itself. The school is balanced on the teaching of Christ: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another"; and since to love your neighbor as yourself is not an easy business unless the self you have to love has made a considerable effort toward social decency, the individual finds his own quickest development in service, leaving his neighbor to teach the same discovery along a path similar or sometimes entirely different from his own.

Boys in School Humane Society Put Initiative With Kindness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

A JUNIOR humane society with a membership of about 500 boys, many of whom are of the "ungraded" type, has done outstanding work here in the neighborhood of the public school with which it is connected. It was established several years ago in Public School 95 by a teacher, Miss Margaret J. Bonnell. She was impressed almost at once by the way in which boys, considered delinquent in other respects, showed more than average response to her educational methods whenever the subject was "kindness to animals."

Before becoming members, they signed the pledge, "I promise to protect the weak and helpless and to relieve suffering wherever found."

They set out to keep an alert eye for evidences of neglect and cruelty, such as abandoned kittens, overworked horses, stray dogs and cats. They were urged to go actively to the rescue of any animal in distress even at the risk of their efforts being misconstrued. So thorough has been their application of Miss Bonnell's instruction that hardly a day passes but that a boy either brings in some needy animal or reports having called the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals regarding some offender who has perpetrated an injustice on a dumb creature seen in their travels.

These boys are frequently heard calling out to some driver in the neighborhood of Houston and Clarkson streets, "Oh, Mister, please give your horse a drink," or "Mister, don't beat that horse—he's been good enough to carry your load."

"If they show that they do not want us to 'interfere' we take their license numbers," explained the 15-year-old president of the society, Joseph Delgaudio, "and report them to the S. P. C. A." At our meetings we urge the boys to show initiative in being kind to animals and the boys who are the most alert in this are put on the honor roll."

A Favorite Subject

A number of other boys were gathered around Miss Bonnell during the interview at which the Monitor correspondent was present. There was so much to be told, judging from their faces and their efforts to get her permission to speak, in turn, that it was evident that the subject was a favorite with them. Leaning over desks or standing properly before her they talked with an eagerness she did not try to suppress of the various rescues that had been effected during the school year that has recently closed.

"Miss Bonnell, do you remember that kitten," or Miss Bonnell you know that little puppy someone left in the subway?"—these were typical introductions to a story that had, by no means, been forgotten by their teacher. In every instance the teacher corroborated their statements, recalling how each one of the boys had at one time or another either adopted a straying or neglected pet or taken it to a place established for that purpose.

Two of the boys, Louis Marcario and Peter Dell Olio, were the most famous of the recent recruits to the roll of honor. These boys had been sent out by Miss Bonnell to rescue three black kittens which she had seen in a refuse receptacle on her way to school that morning. But, as it turned out, they branched off into another errand of mercy. Seeing that a pet collie of the neighborhood had been struck by the wheel of a truck, they gave their full attention to the dog first, calling a taxi because the case was urgent and because they knew that their teacher, who always stresses the value of initiative in such cases, would reimburse them, and taking the dog to a place where they knew he would be in good hands, until they could find the owner, which they did. The three black kittens, meantime, were brought to safety by other hands.

Innate Kindness of the Boys

The genuine kindness in the nature of each of these boys had been noticed before in the school, but they were particularly commended for coupling initiative with kindness as they did that time.

One of the other boys told how he had reminded many a driver, during sunny days at this time of year, to water his horses at a certain nearby fountain. Another told of buying chopped meat for a hungry cat. One little fellow had stopped a boy on the street because of some suspicions that proved well founded, and asked him what he was going to do with the kittens he was carrying in an old box cover. Upon hearing the boy's indifferent answer, this enterprising member of the Humane Society of Public School 95 offered to "father" the kittens until he could turn them over to Miss Bonnell, and was given the privilege.

The boys offer a simple explanation of their good deeds by saying that as long as the animals can't speak for themselves, it is up to some person to do it for them.

M. K.

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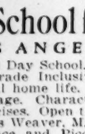

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RADIO-AVIATION

Australia Puts Radio Control on Radical Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—In accordance with its policy of controlling radiocasting throughout Australia, the Federal Government has now accepted a tender for the provision of programs for all States through all the stations in the State capitals. The Postmaster-General's department is taking absolute control of the stations as the existing privately owned licenses expire so that in future all radiocasting in Australia will be under government control.

The program tender which has been accepted is that of a group comprising Union Theaters, Ltd., Fullers Theaters, Ltd., and J. Albert & Son, Ltd., music dealers of Sydney. The tender provides for a three-year contract and of the 24s license fee which radiocast listeners have to pay to the Government for the possession of a listening set, 12s per license will be paid quarterly to the program contractor. As there are about 400,000 listeners' licenses this will produce a revenue to the contractors of about £240,000 a year for the expenses of maintaining programs of a high standard for all the radiocasting stations.

Up till the present radiocasting in Australia has been in the hands of powerful state syndicates, in none of which has the Union Theaters group, the successful tenderer, been interested. The Federal Government, however, in accepting this tender has been satisfied that this group of interests will be able to provide a better service than has been given in the past.

The terms of the contract cast a great responsibility upon the successful tenderer. The contractor is required to provide "programs of general interest and of sufficient diversity to cater for the reasonable tastes of the community as a whole." Monotony, tedious repetition and the unduly prolonged artist in any one State must be avoided and for the purpose of co-operation and to insure that the needs of any locality are catered for, any representations which are made by local committees, which will be appointed by the Postmaster-General, must be taken into consideration by the contractor. General advertising will not be permitted, but announcements approved by the Postmaster-General may be made.

Severe penalties for non-compliance with the terms of the contract are provided. If the Postmaster-General decides that the contract is not being complied with, he bond of £5,000 which the contractor must deposit is subject to forfeiture, wholly or in part. The contract may be canceled and the service carried on in an alternative manner, and in this case there will be no compensation to the contractor who will forfeit all rights and claims under the contract. In short, the Government is given absolute control and is the deciding authority as to whether the contract is being fulfilled or not.

The maintenance of the radiocasting stations and their equipment is the Government's own responsibility and expense, and all that the program conductor has to do is to maintain programs of entertainment of a high order. In a country such as Australia, however, where the radiocasting station at Brisbane is 5000 miles distant from that in Perth, this is regarded as an enormous responsibility in view of the rigid terms of the contract.

The Listener Speaks

EVERYONE knows the beautiful effect of music heard across water, particularly if it is further enhanced by summer moonlight. Many thousands of people were able to enjoy this experience as they filled the natural amphitheater formed by the shores of Delaware Lake, Buffalo, to hear the first of six concerts given by the Civic Symphony Orchestra of that city on Thursday. The first notes from the floating shell reached the audience across the water at 9:30 and were doubtless heard a fraction of a second earlier by listeners who awaited their more speedy journey over the radio waves.

The concert was radiocast through the Columbia network, which for the first time was connected to the complete Canadian National Railways chain of five stations. The neighborly feeling of the United States toward Canada seems to find ready expression in Buffalo. As the announcer remarked, the concert was being given within a mile of the new bridge connecting the two countries. He might also have pointed out that communication through the air had also recently been established in the Buffalo-Toronto service of the Colonial Airways.

The most appropriate composition on the program was the "Blue Danube Waltz," which exactly suited the atmosphere of the occasion and aided the announcer considerably in conveying his impression of the scene to distant listeners. In rather blatant contrast to such things as "Finlandia" and the "Andante" from Tchaikovsky's "Fifth Symphony," a selection of post-war "Hits of Yesterday" was introduced. All that can be said is that too much credit cannot be given to such pioneers in the field of "symphonic jazz" as Paul Whiteman, for the improvement which has taken place in popular taste is very conspicuous.

That such notable progress was not so much needed in the field of operetta was shown when a great male chorus seated upon the shore, joined with the orchestra in "Old Heidelberg" from "The Prince of Pilsen." Other vocal contributions to the program were made by Helen Oelheim, contralto, and Alois Havrilla, baritone—both favorites with radio listeners—though the versatile Mr. Havrilla is better known as an announcer.

It is significant to notice the appeal that open-air concerts of this type are exerting upon the general public this year. It is becoming more and more evident that, far from reducing the amount of interest in local musical organizations everywhere, radio has given it a powerful impetus.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WIZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, six call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 24

Recitalists

Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ). Beethoven's "Sonata in F Minor," by request. 7:35 p. m.

Andy Sannella (WJZ, KWK). Composer-guitarist-saxophonist. 7:45 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Cesare Sodero, conductor (WJZ, WBAL, WPTF). Classic lieder. Orchestra closes with "En Bateau" and "Ballet" from Debussy's "Petite Suite." 7:05 p. m.

George Rymer, tenor; United Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Three ballads. Orchestral feature—Nevin's suite of Naughtihood "In Arcady." 9 p. m.

Feature Hour (Palmolive—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Revelers do a "Nola" on "Wedding of the Painted Doll." 9:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

United Synagogue Service (WEAF). Quartet music in religious mood. 7 p. m.

Arcadians (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Well-known "Women" from Lehar's "Merry Widow" contrasted with selections from Messager's little-known "Monsieur Beaucaire." 8:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Popular Concert Program (La Touraine—WEAF Chain). Messrs. Borodkin and Del Staigers, soloists, and two pianos. 7:30 p. m.

Victor Wagner's Concert Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Romantic flavor. 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Composers' whims. 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Voyagers (ABA—WJZ Chain). In the ancient city of the Vikings—Oslo, Norway. 10 p. m.

Balalaika Orchestra (KHQ, KOMO, KGW). Russian interpretations of a variety of music. 7:30 p. m.

Hill Billy Boys (KHQ, KPO). Mournful ditties of the Appalachians. 8:30 p. m.

Light Opera

Gilbert and Sullivan (Mobiloil—WEAF Chain). Potpourri of tunes from the famous collaborative works of these brilliant Englishmen. 8 p. m.

"Yoemen of the Guard" (WEAF Chain). Two-act opera of the famous pair by the National Light Opera Company. 10:20 p. m.

Minstrels

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (KHQ, KFI, KSL). 10 p. m.

Educational

Tone Pictures (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain). The piano. 10:15 a. m.

Sketches

Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS). "Ranch 10," by Henry Meredith, depicting the swift justice of Wyoming cattlemen. 8 p. m.

"Roads to Romance" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). Dramatized legend centering around Benecia, California. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental from San Francisco). Special work on "Blue Heaven" and "Louise." 4 p. m.

Smith Ballew's orchestra (WJZ, WLW, WJR). Director-vocalist. 6 p. m.

Yeast Foamers (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Chicago interpretations. 8 p. m.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF Chain). Frank Black, orchestrator prolific, does Debussy's "Arabesque, No. 2," against his own orchestral background. 8:30 p. m.

Soldiers (Fitt—WJZ Chain). Trio and orchestra. 9 p. m.

Troubadours (Ipana—WEAF Chain). Playing medley fashion allows as many as 27 requests in a half-hour program. 8 p. m.

Dance Program (Kolster—CBS transcontinental). Features—Dimitri Tiompkins's "Mexican Love Song" and Edward Plumb's "If You Could Love Me." 10 p. m.

Frolickers (Kansas—CBS). The next episode in "Oh Geg, There Ain't No Justice." 10:30 p. m.

Musical Musketeers (KPO, KHQ). Dance music under the leadership of Walter Beban, west coast director-saxophonist. 11 p. m.

BOSTON TRIAD REPRESENTATIVE
Harry W. Gebhard, 176 Federal St., Boston

150 H. P.—Light Enough to Carry

LOOKS DOWN ON "MIKE"

EDMUND B. RUFFNER

EDMUND B. RUFFNER of the National Broadcasting Company's announcing staff followed his vocal teacher throughout the country and worked in 20 different occupations to defray the cost of 12 years' musical study.

Mr. Ruffner, as a youth, planned a musical career for himself and upon leaving home at an early age he, for many years, accepted any position which would enable him to have spare time for musical study. The length of hours of employment meant nothing to him if he could but have a few waking hours with his music. At one time he drove a bread wagon in New York City and proudly admits that he "saw every sunrise for five years."

Employment in industrial plants, as lumberjack in the West, in the fisheries of Alaska, in a department store, in motion pictures and as a concert singer are but a few of his experiences. Today his music, leading to radiocasting, has gained him real happiness, for he has found the microphone receptive to the talents brought out by his previous training. Now, while congenially employed in a musical field, he is able to continue his studies.

Mr. Ruffner is known to his associates as "Tiny" for the good and sufficient reason that he stands 6 feet 5½ inches in height. He was born in Crawfordsville, Ind. Later he moved to the Pacific Northwest and, after leaving high school, entered the University of Washington to study music. The outbreak of the World War interfered, and he left to join the army. After his return from the service he continued to study music while earning money for his tuition in various ways.

Several years ago he was a participant in the great musical religious drama, "The Wayfarer," which was given in Madison Square Garden, New York City. Here he met Alois Havrilla, the popular announcer and singer. A few years later he was a member of "The Princess Flavia" company, and here again his lot was thrown in with that of Mr. Havrilla. Mr. Havrilla, joining the NBC staff, urged Mr. Ruffner to seek a position also, but as he was a member of "The Circus Princess" company, Mr. Ruffner did not feel inclined to leave the stage at the moment. Just before Christmas the show closed.

This sudden cutting off of his income made Mr. Ruffner's Christmas outlook none too favorable. A telegram sent to the National Broadcasting Company in New York brought a reply in a few hours and as a result Mr. Ruffner was soon established as a full-fledged announcer.

He is an all-round athlete, having won awards for athletic prowess and being "a letter man" in football, baseball, track and tennis. Golf is his principal athletic diversion today. Other hobbies are dramatics, singing and general athletics.

PORTLAND, Ore., makes her contribution to aeronautical progress with a new airplane motor—a motor with 400 less parts than those now in use; a motor that does entirely away with valves and the intricate and faulty assemblies which bring down ships today, a motor with but 1.6 pounds per horsepower, in units of 150 horsepower and above, in which all major adjustments are made by removing but one part—the face of the crankcase.

Just such a motor is completed and ready for quantity production, and in August will be put through sensational and gruelling tests by Col. Arthur Goebel.

The Aerobat, the first motor of the aircraft series of Aero-Motors Incorporated, is an eight-cylinder, split cycle radial air-cooled engine, developing 150 horsepower at 2000 revolutions per minute. The bore and stroke are respectively 3½ by 4¼, giving a total piston displacement of 326 cubic inches. Compression ratio is 5½ to 1. The weight, minus starter, is 225 pounds.

In this motor the four cycles of the usual standard type engine have been split between a supercharger and a firing cylinder operating in pairs, and each pair functioning as a complete motor. Because of this unique "power tandem" a radical change is made over present standard designs in airplane power-plants.

The mechanisms that have proven the Waterloo of so many flights—the hundreds of small parts that go to make up the valves and their assemblies—are totally eliminated.

In operation, the gasoline mixture is drawn into the supercharger from the carburetor on the downward stroke of the piston, and is forced into the firing cylinder under pressure on the upward stroke of the piston. The up stroke of the firing piston further compresses this charge of gas, which is fired just as the piston reaches its upward limit. The gases are entered and exhausted through ports in the walls of the cylinders very much in the manner of the ordinary two-cycle engine.

The power stroke of each firing cylinder is accompanied by a corresponding compression stroke in the supercharger, thus enabling the firing cylinder to make each downward stroke a power stroke—a continuous torque of 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, instead of the usual method in current airplane motors.

Aero-Motors Inc. has acquired all the real property, machinery, tools and equipment of the Beaver State Motor Company located at Gresham, Ore. The property is in excellent condition and the plant is adequately equipped to produce 1000 motors per year without the outlay of any additional capital. Adjacent is sufficient acreage suitable for an airport.

The inventor of the Aerobat, who has an enviable record as a consulting engineer, will be retained as technical supervisor and chief engineer, and will officiate in this capacity. Although he and his associates have already spent six years in perfecting the motor they will continue to carry forward their plans for its Dieselization.

FAMOUS LOCH LOMOND ISLES WILL BE SOLD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—It was recently stated that the Duke of Montrose is to part with certain portions of his estate, including the islands of Inch Murrain, Inch Cailloch, Clarinch, Inch Fad, Inch Cruin, and Bucinch, on Loch Lomond.

Inch Murrain is the largest and most southerly of the islands on the loch. It measures 1½ miles in length and 3 2-3 furlongs in extreme breadth. This isle, which is well wooded, and has long been used as a deer park, is rich in history. The ruins of an ancient castle lie in a grove of old oak trees at the southwest end.

UTILITY EQUITIES CORP.

Utility Equities Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $941,996 after charges and federal taxes. In addition, company had on hand securities costing $13,655,327, and which at closing prices June 29 had market value of $16,716,476, representing an unrealized profit of $3,061,149. Cash exceeded $8,000,000.

BRITAIN STYLED BEST CUSTOMER OF FREE STATE

Irish Cabinet Minister Radiocasts a Message to English People

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Patrick Hogan, Minister of Agriculture in the Irish Free State, has broken the long period of silence which has characterized Irish Cabinet members abroad and, for the first time, spoke publicly in England.

Radiocasting a message to the British people in Newcastle in connection with the display of Irish products in the Empire Marketing Boards pavilion at the "North-east Coast Exhibition," Mr. Hogan said:

"We, in the Irish Free State, have watched with some anxiety the fluctuations which have occurred in British industry since the termination of the Great War, and it is a source of solid satisfaction to us to know that there are indications of a real improvement in British industry generally and in particular in certain of the great industries for which the northeast coast of England is justly renowned.

"I do not pretend that our anxiety is entirely unselfish. Great Britain is the best market for the agricultural exports of the Irish Free State. The prosperity of Ireland depends in a large measure on the maintenance of British purchasing power and on the continuous development and prosperity of Great Britain. The Irish Free State, with a population of 3,000,000 people, is in turn one of the best customers in the world for Great Britain's exports.

"Substantial contracts from the Irish Free State come to Great Britain regularly. Within the past year, contracts amounting to £500,000 have been placed in Great Britain by the Shannon electricity supply authority and in the same period valuable contracts from the Free State have been placed with some of the great northeastern firms."

Mr. Hogan said that the settled policy of successive British Governments had been to secure, first, that British agriculture should, as far as possible, be enabled to meet British requirements in food, and secondly, to take the enormous additional quantities that must be imported as far as possible from countries within the British Commonwealth of nations.

"We desire," he said, "no more than to co-operate in that policy. We are not so foolish as to expect that our goods will be bought unless we give good value. But if we do that we expect as a matter of business to receive whatever preference is rightly due to a country which is one of the most substantial purchasers of British goods."

Book Fair Boosts Authors' Sales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The "Festa del Libro," or Book Festival, has been celebrated again this year in Rome and in all the provincial centers of Italy. The object of the festival, which was first held in Italy in 1927 under the auspices of the literary weekly La Fiera Letteraria, is to encourage the sale of books.

The existence of a serious crisis in the Italian book trade is admitted by publishers, authors and book-sellers. Official statistics, indeed, show that less books are being published today than in the years immediately preceding the Great War. One of the most successful measures introduced in recent years for improving the trades is the Book Festival.

The festival consists in the sale of books of all sorts in open markets in the principal squares of Italian cities. The crowds are attracted to these fairs by various means. One common feature is the erection of special stands where the publishers exhibit the best and most recent books. In many cities additional attraction is offered by the attendance of authors to the fairs; the authors not only invite the public to buy their books, but often make speeches and autograph the books sold.

'Bluer Than Blue'

A NEW jazz symphony, said to be bluer than the "Rhapsody in Blue," is now being written and will have its world premiere over the radio in a General Electric Hour late this summer, through a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company.

"A Negro Episode" is the title of the embryo jazz classic, which is being written in four movements to depict morning, noon, evening and midnight in the lives of dwellers along the Mississippi levees.

The music is by Leo Edwards, successful composer of Broadway show music. The words are being written by Lily Strickland, who is ranked among the greatest American composers, and the work is being orchestrated in jazz style for a full symphony orchestra by Nathaniel Shilkret, who needs no introduction to concert or radio audiences.

The piece is unique from start to finish, and will probably start new controversies in musical circles. It opens with a "jazz maestoso," picturing the Negroes off to the fields; the second movement is an allegretto based on a crooning lullaby; the third is a weird andante full of the superstitions of a revival, and the work closes with a triumphant jazz climax picturing a midnight levee dance with piercing notes reflecting the campfires that light the scene with a smoky glow.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS

Mathieson Alkali Works reports for the six months ended June 30 net income, after all charges including taxes, of $1,117,372. After preferred dividends this sum is equivalent to $1.75 a share on 588,427 common shares outstanding after payment of 200 per cent stock dividend on April 25, last, or $7 a share on the common outstanding prior to the stock dividend. In the 1928 first half, net after all charges was $986,130, or $6.11 a share on the common. In the entire 1928 year, earnings were equivalent to $13.05 a share on 147,082 common shares.

P. E. N. Club to Ask League to Offer Literary Prize

Vienna Conference of Authors Protests Censorship Regulations in Various States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The League of Nations is to be asked to grant a prize for a notable literary work expressing the art ideals set forth by the international P. E. N. Club, according to a resolution introduced by Poland and accepted at the recent congress of the club in Vienna.

Further proposals included the establishment of a P. E. N. prize either for the most distinguished original work or for the best translation, a scheme which is now in the hands of a subcommittee, while another subcommittee is considering the possibility of starting a P. E. N. review.

On the motion of the Hungarian Center, the P. E. N. expressed its disapproval of the hindrances imposed by some governments to the free interchange of natural scientific and other non-political works. M. Louis Piérard (Belgium) carried a resolution condemning the growing tendency to interfere with the free circulation of works of recognized literary excellence.

Probably the most far-reaching resolution was one regulating the formation of new centers. Thus Catalonia has been tabulated as a separate center, although it is politically a part of Spain, while the three Jugoslavia branches, although each claims a separate language, has been regarded as a single center. The regularizing of procedure was not easy. After a long and by no means smooth passage, it was agreed that the method of dividing the P. E. N. into sections, and the right of voting at congresses, should be based on literary and cultural grounds.

Thus, every group which can show that its literature is in some way a distinct entity will have the right of representation and it is expected that Scotland, Catalonia, Low Saxony and other self-conscious minorities will claim the right.

In future there is to be an executive committee, meeting twice a year, with representatives from seven centers. For the present, at any rate, this committee will function from London.

The Austrian center of the P. E. N. organized a full program. The congress was opened formally by the President of the Republic, who held a reception in the magnificent Belvedere Castle.

BRITAIN'S COLLEGIANS SEEK SUMMER JOBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An appeal to employers to give vacation work to undergraduate students in England has been issued through the press by Ralph Nunn May, secretary of the National Union of Students.

Mr. May points out that "in America, it is common for men and women undergraduates to spend their vacations in some form of paid occupation enabling them to earn their keep during the summer months. In England this has been practically unknown. There are now many undergraduates," Mr. May adds, "who come often from lower-middle or working class homes, and who are anxious both to gain experience and to earn a living wage during July, August and September.

MARYLAND TO REGULATE AIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Air regulations will be formulated by the newly appointed Maryland Air Commission, and placed in effect on Aug. 1, Dr. Hugh H. Young, chairman of the commission, has announced.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, nursery, near New York City, growing evergreens, trees, shrubs and perennials. Business has substantially increased each year. No mortgages. A clean, pleasant and profitable business. Will sell for a fraction of price of stock and equipment. Necessary cash $100,000. Buyer should be business man rather than horticulturist. Box F 12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS and earn $4 to $12 daily; our line is unique, original and attractive, consisting of Colored Parchment and Etching Folders—Engraved and Flashy Printed Effects and other Novelties; we deliver; liberal commission; liberal monthly bonus. Write now for Pocket Guide and Rule Book giving complete information; references required. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Inc., 1937 Eighth Ave. West, Seattle, Wash.

REAL ESTATE

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATE for sale; new colonial house, 8 rooms and bath; every modern convenience; hot water heat, oil burner; double garage, heated; on state highway to Cape. R. L. BISHOP, Middleboro, Mass. Tel. 807.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN familiar with all phases of the department store business desires connection with wide awake popular priced department store. Box S 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6528
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5033
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3804
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9393

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

AGENTS WANTED

HOSIERY representatives enjoy good commissions selling hosiery to friends. Write ALICE LACAULT, 116 West 85th, Room 401, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 17 West 95th St.—Beautiful furnished, unfurnished apartments; all modern improvements; steam heat, parquet floors, convenient all transportation; $85 monthly. Riverside 3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 50 West 67th (Apartment 7B)—Modern co-operative apartment, 4 outside rooms; unfurnished; kitchen; rent 2 years or longer. See Superintendent.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Winter Hill—4-room heated apartment; improvements. Tel. Somerset 3231-M.

THE AMBASSADOR
1737 CAMBRIDGE ST.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HEADQUARTERS for the best in modern apartments. Courteous attendants on duty daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Make your selection now for fall occupancy. Located near Harvard College. Apartments of one to four rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator service, gymnasium, and a beautiful entrance lobby. Tel. University 2783. RALPH W. ROBART.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC (Model 341-B), 2-passenger coupe, rumble seat, 1929; driven under 4000 miles; passing of owner necessitates disposal. Tel. Hancock 7495 (Boston).

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Studebaker standard coach; excellent motor; good rubber. MASON, 59 Locust Ave. Tel. N. R. 9067.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN would like to communicate with anyone driving South with room for one passenger. 209 Huntington Ave., Boston. Copley 1732 M.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A HAPPY summer for children; supervised play, bathing, picnics; loving care. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, Long Island. Wantagh 759 R.

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring, scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107 R.

BUNGALOWS TO LET

3-ROOM bungalow, nicely furnished; in restricted neighborhood; fine view of harbor; suited to 2 adults. Box 191 Wellfleet, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

GREENWOOD LAKE—Exceptional rental for season; 2 cottages, one 6 rooms, other 3 rooms; completely furnished; brook through property; references required. Box 49, Hewitt, New Jersey.

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS FOR SALE

GREAT HOME OPPORTUNITY
Co-operative Apartment for Sale

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—To save other securities, owner will sacrifice his co-operative apartment consisting of large living room with open fireplace, sun room with four double French casement windows, two bedrooms, each with private bath, dining room and thoroughly modern kitchen; all four exposures, 16 windows. Apartment is located in an exclusive private park, with beautiful flowers and lawns, 2 blocks from New Haven station, 28 minutes from Grand Central. Unusual chance. Telephone confidentially Murray Hill 4639, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2365

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

DALE PERSONNEL SERVICE, 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C., Tel. Lexington 5438. Specialists in office sales and technical positions; reliable firms; good salaries.

EXPERT stenographers, bookkeepers, $25-$30; apply at once. HEMPSTEAD STENOGRAPHERS' EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 250 Fulton Ave., Room 205, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

LOYAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 594 Pleasant St., Bates Kirby Bldg., opposite Public Library, New Bedford, Mass. MRS. NANCY C. HOLDEN. Tel. Clifford 9766.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. R. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

Huntington Employment Service
Mercantile and Domestic Help
202 Mass. Ave., Boston Kenmore 3231

FLOORING

PARQUET floors laid any design, old floors scraped and refinished; first-class work guaranteed. T. NELSON, 5524 Ave. M, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Navarre 3472.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 328 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, general office work and to assist bookkeeper; one familiar with decorating trade; good offer; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT—Age 21-35, to take care young woman needing care and do housework. Tel. Dewey 7345 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

WANTED immediately, Governess Teacher, Kindergartener; resident position in private school for children needing special help; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Telephone Morristown, 2773.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Avenue—Ladies; cases given individual attention; 42 years' experience.

The HOLLYHOCK
Regent 3741-M and Regent 2541
A home where one may rest and study.
Attention given if required.
66 University Rd., Brookline, Mass.
Near Beacon Street

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3813 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference, C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr. Evergreen 5186.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

NEW YORK CITY, 542 W. 112th St., 3A—Desire sell at once complete, desirable furnishings 9 rooms (rooms); 8 rooms beds.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WHO will give loving home to cat or kitten, also watch dog? Box C 34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LEATHER GOODS REPAIRING

EXPERT repairing of trunks, bags, suitcases, umbrellas. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1225.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

NOBLE R. STEVES
Offers his superior service in local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storing. Tel. Talbot 2400, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

New York City and Vicinity
F. J. SWENSON
320 Audubon Avenue, New York City
TEL. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 7415
REASONABLE ESTIMATES

PAYING GUESTS

CONCORD, N. H., Dunbarton Rd.—Restful rooms, homelike meals. Homestead, address MRS. H. BARNES, Concord, N. H., Route 2 (phone 378 M).

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; ideal surroundings; near Mirror Lake; mountain scenery; restful home atmosphere; excellent table; rates, $22 to $28 weekly. Box 294.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

THE OPEN DOOR
A home away from home for rest, study and sightseeing. Light, airy rooms. Real home cooking.
MISS BRIGHTMAN, 923 Beacon St., Boston
Back Bay 8847

PIANOS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Upright, good condition, $75; valued much higher by expert. Call Esplanade 7859.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards, church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern arts department; printing cuts; also clothless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 12 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

BUILT for air and sunshine; piped fresh and salt water; unsurpassed ocean views; beautiful pines; exclusive colony; $4,200. Pictures, details, Box 13, MacMahan, Me.

DOUGLAS MANOR, LONG ISLAND—A year-around home within 30 minutes Penn. Station; 8-room Dutch colonial house, 2-car garage, ready for immediate occupancy; large corner plot, over ¼ acre beautifully landscaped; private bathing beach and local country club. RUSS, 11 W. 42nd Street, New York City. Chickering 4866.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.; modern desirable home, 4 bedrooms, large living room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, and tiled bath; garage; attic; automatic hot water heat; electricity; open fireplace; house completely screened; large porches front and back; awnings, shades, etc.; well located on attractive street, flowers, shrubbery, etc.; near schools, stores, transportation; well financed; reasonable account charge in owner's business. H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

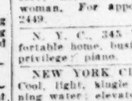
FOR SALE—A beautiful country home 25 miles from New York City; colonial house of 20 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 3 baths; garage, large barn, etc.; landscaped grounds with flowers, shrubs and trees, large vegetable garden, apple orchard as well as small fruits, several acres of woodland, two brooks and small lake, with a large one possible; a delightful place for large family; 2½ miles from West Shore railroad with good train service; price $75,000, $50,000 cash, remainder on mortgage. FRIENDLY FARM, West Nyack, N. Y.

Helpin' Folks Find a Home That's Our Business
And We Offer Only
FRIENDLY PLACES
$10,000 to $100,000
Wm. E. DODD REALTORS
164 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y.
31 miles from New York

MELROSE, EAST SIDE
Just completed, EXCELLENT VALUE, a beautiful Dutch Colonial home of 7 rooms; tile bath, sun porch, steam heat, large pleasant living room with fireplace. WILTON F. HOGG, 765 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.

5-ROOM HOUSE with sun porch; latest improvements; 8000 feet of land; located in residential section of Winchester, Mass. Tel. Stoneham 0806-R.

SACRIFICE corner house, 211 Grant Ave., Farmingdale, L. I.; 7 large rooms and foyer; steam heat, gas, electric; garage. Inquire GEO. ANDREW, 24 Burr Ave., Hempstead, N. Y., or phone Hempstead 429-R after 4 p. m.



SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 150

WALTHAM, MASS.—For sale in Warrendale, Waltham, beautiful Dutch colonial home, just completed; 6 rooms, sun parlor and bath, every modern convenience; 1-car garage; price $8000. C. WIT, Shore Rd., Lakeview Park, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 3229-J.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston.
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
REALTORS
110 State Street Boston

WESTPORT, CONN.—For sale, small woodland bungalow; furnished, all improvements; convenient station and beach. LLOYD, 680 Fifth Ave., New York City. Circle 2546.

WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK—For sale, house with 3 acres land; electricity, telephone, bath, all conveniences; magnificent view. Enquire GEORGE A. NEHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND—Accommodations available for young man. M 41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Home for a few elderly people as paying guests; cheerful surroundings. Telephone Monument 2006, ROBINSON.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9549

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive 1 and 2-room suites with private baths; quiet desirable neighborhood. MRS. S. H. SHINN, Tel. 5-2885, 121 States Avenue.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—One large

Local Classified

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY, 230 West 105th St. Superior, 2nd floor, comfortable singles, $5 to $6 [illegible]

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Cheerful, homey apartment, 3 rooms and kitchenette; nicely furnished; every convenience. Somerset 2868-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for two ladies; rates reasonable; 8 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1820 G Street, N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR: Handy man; 25; reliable; wishes opportunity with private family; city, country, traveling; personal reference; salary secondary. KARNBACH, 207-46 119th St., Bellerose-Hollis, N. Y.

COLLEGE STUDENT wants position as waiter for fall; 22; willing to travel; references. J. W. EAKINS, 8 Dalton St., Boston.

CREDIT MAN, several years experience in commercial collections, office supervision, desires connection. Box B 32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EARL EGESTEL, 1 Oneida Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., fitters retained and finished with new clothes; position; work guaranteed. Tel. new clothes position; work guaranteed. Tel. [illegible] 2264 W. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. C., and [illegible]

MANAGER hotel or club; actual experience as steward, cashier, clerk and manager; now employed in New York City; Christian Scientist. Box M 39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION where 11 years' managerial and buying experience in Department and Chain Stores may be applied. Familiar with installment selling and collections. J. C. DUNTEIN, 36 George St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady or child to teach; Christian Scientist preferred; can go anywhere; $30. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED attendant companion, capable and refined; desires position. Reference 6141 (Boston).

HOSTESS OR TEA ROOM MANAGER

Graduate New York State College of Home Economics, with 2 yrs. Tea Room and Cafeteria experience. Box M 42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary; capable, responsible; 12 years' experience; unobjectionable location considered. M. M. G., 47 So. Walnut, East Orange, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

Dirigo House Long Island, Me. On Casco Bay

Pleasant, homelike, restful; numerous recreations, amusements; churches. Rates Moderate. Booklet.
THE MISSES PERRY

LODGE INN—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table, pleasant rooms; $21 per week, $3 per day. In the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (ninth season). MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

ELM TREE INN
Raymond on Lake Sebago, Maine
20 miles from Portland on Theo. Roosevelt Highway to White Mts.
Simple, refined, congenial surroundings; bath rooms, open plumbing, electricity, tennis court on premises, golf 15 minutes' drive, all indoor comforts and outdoor sports; weekly rates with generous, well-cooked meals; 2 in a room $20 per week, single $5 additional. Write for booklet. Elm Tree Management, Raymond, Maine.

FOOTHILLS OF BERKSHIRES
An old New England homestead with modern conveniences accommodates adult guests; shady and quiet; good home cooking; $18 to $25 per week. "MAPLEWOOD," Park Lane, New Milford, Conn.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM Lake Winnipesaukee
Fresh Vegetables—Airy Rooms Good Beds
Summer Sports—Bathing
Opportunity for rest and study—Rates Moderate
Mr. MATT KIMBALL, Lakeport, N. H. R.F.D. 5

SHADY KNOLL, near Asbury — Country estate; sports, home cooking; booklet. Tel. Redbank 283. EMMA VAN HORN, Fair Haven, N. J.

THE "MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD"
Inexpensive as well as enjoyable.
Write Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J.

THE PINES
Lake George, New York
Directly on Lake; Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Golf near; Table Excellent.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 feet, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, excellent home cooking, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; $18 per week. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

CAPE COD—To let for August, 8-room cottage on ocean front at Chatham. All improvements; tasteful and attractive. GERTRUDE BURNHAM, ocean end of Water Street, Chatham, Mass.

EASTHAM, Cape Cod, Mass.—Two very desirable houses available for August and September; one has modern conveniences, eight rooms, for $60 per week; the other has pump and kerosene lights, seven rooms, for $35 per week; everything furnished except linens; boat and garage with each. For further particulars write FREEMAN C. HATCH.

SUMMER RESORTS

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE
Weirs, New Hampshire
Lake Winnipesaukee
Transients $4.50 each by the day
Weekly rates $28.00 each. American plan
We are on the D. W. Highway—direct route to White Mountains.
F. E. Moore, *Prop.*

THE BROCKLEBANK
New London, N. H.
Rates $18.00—$30.00 per week
Open June 1 Oct. 1

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARY AUGUSTA MacLEOD, classes and private instruction in English composition, grammar, diction and Robert's Rules of Order; confidential service in constructive criticism of manuscripts, speeches and by-laws. 43 Clearway, Boston. Kenmore 7340.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 290 West 70th (Hotel Chiltern), near Broadway—Sublet reasonable, large, cool, sunny room; bath; hotel service; restaurant. Apartment 12 D. Home 3-6 daily, all day Saturday and Sunday; references.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN

IF THE occasion is her Birthday a charming idea is to give Flowers. Don't delay your order. If you can't come into the store just call 980. We assure you prompt, satisfying service.

GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florist*
80 COURT ST. New Thea. Bldg.

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING
With Our Good Coal
Try our wood
We have specials every week.
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
Coal—Wood—Coke
Tel. 130 212 Court St.

Summer Tourists
Central Maine's Finest Market
Everything in Eatables
Olfene's Public Market Co.
174-178 Court Street, Auburn, Me.

WE would appreciate the opportunity of demonstrating to you what real joy there is in well-fitted shoes.
Varney's Shoe Store
30 COURT STREET, AUBURN

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN
(Continued)

KEEP COOL
Ladies' and Children's Bathing Suits and Accessories—all at 10% Discount
Rajah and other silk dresses with and without sleeves now at reduced prices. Wash dresses from $1.00 up. Wonderful assortments of silk hosiery and silk underwear.
At Our New Location
46-48 Court Street L. C. NUTTER

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Danvers—C. F. Newbegin.
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Fitchburg—The New York Shoe Shine Parlor, 293 Main St.; The Hotel Raymond; Brooks Pharmacy, 497 Main St.
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Malden—Orpheum Fruit Store, 452 Main St.
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VERMONT

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Brandon—A. H. Sander's News Stand.
Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 19 Elliot St.
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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American educator, second president of Wellesley College. Her parents lived on a farm in New York State, where Alice spent her childhood. She was always a brilliant student and planned to be admitted to Vassar College; but when she was ready, in 1872, her steps led her not, after all, to Vassar, but to Michigan University. While there she was not content with scholarship alone. Through a part of her course she taught, and at the same time she organized the Students' Christian Association which young men and women were to enter on equal terms.

Swiftly Alice Freeman moved from one intellectual experience to another. For two years she was principal of a high school in a Michigan town, leaving there only to become professor of history at Wellesley College, near Boston. In 1881 came her appointment as acting president, and the following year she accepted the presidency. Wellesley, crowded and prosperous as it is today, owes much to her wisdom and foresight, to her executive ability which brought about improvements and a thorough organization of all departments. It was under the direction of Alice Freeman that the standard of scholarship was raised, that degrees were granted, that students increased and new buildings were added. Under her leadership, Wellesley claimed its place among the truly important of the American colleges for women.

She remained in office until 1887, when she resigned, just before her marriage to George Herbert Palmer, professor of philosophy at Harvard University. Not even then did her interest flag where public and humanitarian causes were concerned; for she belonged to numerous educational and reform associations and she was a trustee of Wellesley College. Often she appeared upon the lecture platform. Her career, completed as it was within a very few years, was recognized by the conferring of many degrees of honor. That hers was a rarely beautiful character is evidenced by the hastiest examination of her radiant portrait, as it hangs in the College Library at Wellesley.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What Canadian city requires its taxicab drivers to be total abstainers?—*Editorial Note* 20
2. What is the "Chinese-American Highway"?—*Sundial* . . 20
3. In the light of history, constitutional law, and common loyalty to the ideals of the United States, has a state the right to repeal its prohibition enforcement law?—*Editorial Feature* 20
4. What were the early names of historic Wayside Inn?—*News Feature* 20
5. Who has been called "the most admirable teller of light tales in verse that has ever existed in any time or country." — *One Minute Biographies* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Producer—Consumer

In the broadest sense most people would be classified as both producers and consumers, which is fortunate, for economically neither class could exist without the other.

According to derivation, "producer" comes from *pro* and *ducere*, the Latin words for "to bring forth," while "consumer" is from *con* and *sumere*, "to take wholly."

As modern political economists would say, a producer is one who grows or digs or manufactures something which otherwise would have been dormant or unknown; he gives this article an exchangeable value, makes it useful. A consumer, on the other hand, uses up the article produced, thereby exhausting its exchangeable value, while bringing profit to the producer.

Apart from his economic significance, a producer is the man who brings something into view, introduces it to the public as well as actually generates or originates it; the consumer uses, either immediately or gradually, what has been brought forth.

Both pro-duc'-er and con-sum'-er are accented on the second syllable. In the first, sound *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *use*, *c* like *s*, *e* as in *maker*. In the second, sound *o* as in *connect*, *u* as in *use*, *e* as in *maker*.

"Let us find means for bringing producer and consumer together."

Brevities

London Opinion: Ladies' handbags are now made like books. And there are books just like ladies' handbags—crammed full of rubbish.

Arkansas Gazette: It does not follow, however, that the smaller sized currency will cause one-third less conflagration when it starts burning in your pocket.

A Quotation for Today

A POOR man said to a millionaire, "I am a richer man than you are; I have got as much money as I want and you haven't."
—RELATED BY LORD GREY, IN FALLODON PAPERS

Odds and Ends

Fastest Pool
The Carnegie Natatorium in New Haven where Yale swimmers have established a number of intercollegiate records is considered to be the fastest swimming pool in America.

School Equipped with Radio
The high school in Beaumont, Tex., is to be equipped with a radio receiver with loudspeakers in every class room.

Sign of the Times
On a recent Sunday 20 churches in Duluth, Minn., exchanged pastors. In nearly ever instance the pulpit of one denomination was filled by a clergyman of another.

Kindly Enforcement
Officer Tony Linham of Atlanta has walked a beat 42 years, yet has made less than 20 arrests. He guards smilingly—but guards.

The Children's Corner

The Filipino Doll

BONITA sat by a brazier of glowing coals, roasting ears of sweet corn for the padre's dinner.

El padre was was plowing the rice paddy with Bim, the big gray carabao, and would be hungry.

La madre had gone with huevos (eggs) for la señora and Bonita must not idle.

Bonita tried to keep her thought on the roasting corn, turning and turning each ear above the glowing coals as la madre had taught her, while she kept the coals alive by waving the cluster of palm leaves.

Carefully He Carved From a Soft Piece of Wood a Wonderful Doll.

Bonita had never been so happy as she had been since that wonderful day when Mary, the little American girl, had given her Valentina, the beautiful doll. She had need to guard her treasure well! Three times had dolly been rescued from threatened destruction.

Once the black pig, coming from her nap in a corner had rooted dolly from her tiny bamboo bed.

Once the goat had tried to make a meal of her, clothes and all.

And once Bim, nibbling bamboo branches near and annoyed by flies, had lifted a great hoof and brought it down close—so close to the beloved head of golden curls.

Now Bonita looked into the glowing coals thoughtfully. Valentina Maria (she had added "Maria" to the name Mary had given the doll) had brought her such happiness, she longed to do something beautiful for "la pequeña Maria."

She would ask Pablo. He would know. And Pablo, coming a little later, did know.

La Maria had given Bonita a dolly Americana; Bonita could give her a dolly Filipina. Oh, such a happy thought!

Pablo would help, and she was sure tia Manuella would help.

That very evening, by the light of the coconut-oil lamp Pablo carved from a piece of soft wood a wonderful doll.

And tia Manuella, who sat by her window doing the beautiful embroidery for the señoras, found black yarn for the hair and pieces of gauzy piña and just for the little camisa and white slip, not forgetting the strip of bright red for the little hip-apron.

Pablo added the wooden shoes and tio Piedro wove a wee basket for the dolly's head.

A day or two later, the embroidery for the señora finished, Manuella came with her easy, swinging step along The Line toward the home of Jack and Mary; and with her was an eager little Bonita, her own basket with its mysterious package on her small head. As they slipped off their shoes at the steps, Bonita gazed in rapt wonder.

At a small table on the wide veranda sat Jack and Mary and a strange little boy. In the center of the table Eujenio was placing a beautiful round cake and around the cake were five little pink candles with one large candle in the center.

"Oh—Bonita! It's Bonita!" chorused Jack and Mary. "How good that you've come on our birhtday and in time for the birthday cake."

Bonita stood, shy for a moment, then with eager little fingers opened the mysterious package and held toward Mary the wonderful doll, a miniature of her own small self.

"Hees name ees Minomina," she said.

It is hard to say who was happier; Mary, in receiving the wonderful doll so like the little Filipino girls, even to the basket on her head, filled with tiny yellow marigolds, or Bonita in giving it.

Then Mother came to cut the cake and Bonita was made one of the happy little circle.

When the time came to blow out the candles, Bonita, with black eyes shining, her shyness forgotten in her eagerness, exclaimed: "Weesh Maria—Yack—Deek—mucho happee!"

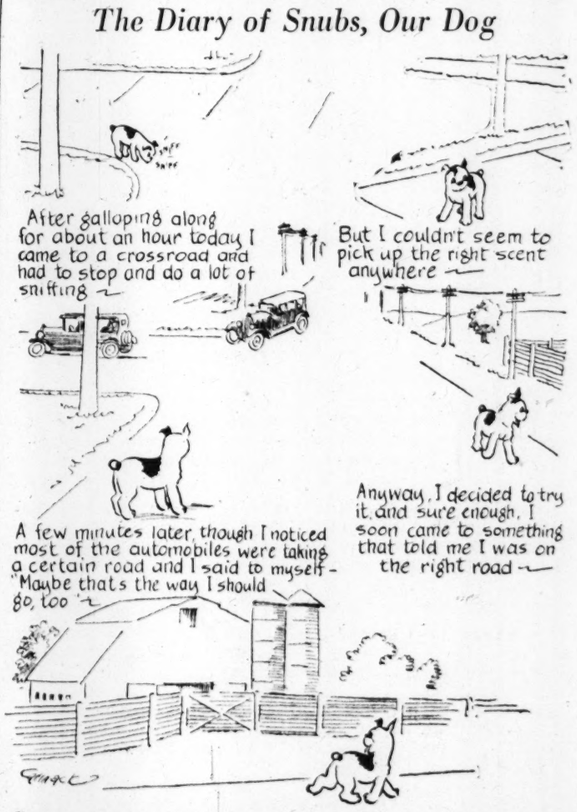
And with one puff of her rosy lips blew out the flame of the tallest candle.

Hidden Country Puzzle

Each of the Objects Represents a Three-Letter Word. By Placing the Words in the Correct Order, the First Letter of Each Word Will Spell the Name of a Country.

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Sponge.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


After galloping along for about an hour today I came to a crossroad and had to stop and do a lot of sniffing
But I couldn't seem to pick up the right scent anywhere
A few minutes later, though I noticed most of the automobiles were taking a certain road and I said to myself - "Maybe that's the way I should go, too"
Anyway, I decided to try it and sure enough, I soon came to something that told me I was on the right road
It was a big barn I remembered seeing when we took the Boss to his camp and that reminded me of Uncle George's farm - My! Wasn't I glad to see it again!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule in Letters

Urbana, Ill.

ONE of the best-liked men in a large contracting firm's organization is the correspondence adviser, and his friends insist that people don't need to meet him to know him and like him, for he is in every letter he writes. He "hops into the envelope and seals the flap."

Shortly after he joined the firm he came upon the following letter in the outgoing mail:

Dear Sir:

In borrowing from the school board for whom we are erecting the —— school, you have put us to no little embarrassment and trouble. It is not our way of doing business to borrow from people for whom we are doing contracted work. If you had got in touch with us by wire, we would have sent you the money at once. Don't let this sort of thing happen again.

The new correspondence adviser took the letter to his desk, looked up the facts involved, and checked over the erring foreman's record. Then he rewrote the letter. In its new form it read as follows:

Dear Mr. ——:

It struck us as being a mighty fine thing for you to borrow from the school board and keep the work going. We value initiative and loyalty highly.

In the same mail with your letter, came one from the —— officials. They seemed very much pleased with your work, and though they mentioned the loan they had made you, they apparently thought nothing of it.

All of us are quick to form snap judgments, however, and people outside of our organization, not knowing the facts, build their opinion of us upon rumor and hearsay. For this reason we like to have those of our men who are on outside jobs wire us when they bump into trouble such as you experienced. Then we can keep our troubles strictly within the company.

The office will do its best to keep things coming through smoothly. If by any chance another mixup should occur, however, please wire us. We'll appreciate it, and you can depend upon our getting money to you in double-quick time.

"Rules?" said this man, when asked to comment upon letter-writing. "Well, mine are few and simple. Just common sense. Before writing, I try to put myself in the other fellow's place and see things from his side of the fence. I make it a practice to begin with good news—even if it's nothing more than a hearty 'Thank-you-for-letting-me-know.' I try to be forward-looking, too. What's past is past—better endeavor to prevent its happening again than cry over what can't now be helped. And finally, I never say 'Do this' or 'Do that.' I explain . . . and then I request.

"When I write, the person to whom I'm writing is always sitting just beyond the typewriter—and I just talk things over with him."

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

HOW GOOD RECORDS ARE KEPT

Draper's Assistant: "What sort of elastic do you require, sir?"

Angler: "Oh, a pretty good one, please—suitable for keeping a record of the size of a fish I've caught!"

'Ere It Is!

An English guard took the place of a Welsh guard on a train. The names of the towns in Wales are mostly consonants, and unbelievably long. The English guard's business was to announce the names of the towns as the train stopped at the stations.

At the first stop he managed to make a stagger at the name of a town printed on the front of the station. The next town was considerably longer, and the guard hesitated before he finally managed to say something. But the name of the third town went clear across the front of the station, and had in it nearly every consonant in the alphabet.

The guard looked at it in despair, opened the door of the first compartment, and sung out: "If there's anyone in there for 'ere, 'ere it is."—*Christian Herald.*

Never Thought of That

Husband (in car): "The engine is terribly overheated."

Wife (calmly): "Then, why don't you turn off the radiator?"—*Life.*

And Shoes

"Tommy, can you tell me one of the uses of cowhide?"

"Er—yessir. It keeps the cow together.—*Detroit News.*

High Praise Indeed!

"How's the new country club?"

"Not bad! They serve the best 50-cent dinner in this section for $2."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Hetman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Debating the Wickersham Letter

WHEN the tumult and the shouting have died away, people not wholly shackled by partisanship on the one side or the other will recognize the great advantage accruing from Judge Wickersham's letter relative to prohibition enforcement. At the moment wets and drys, Democrats and Republicans, friends and foes of the Administration, are all trying to make capital out of it to serve their own ends. Whether President Hoover inspired and approved of the letter; whether it has destroyed the influence for good of his Crime Commission; whether it is indicative of a surrender to the wets or an intelligent effort to strengthen enforcement; whether Mr. Wickersham should be ejected from his chairmanship, and whether Governor Roosevelt violated the proprieties in giving publicity to the letter are all subjects of heated controversy. Out of that controversy unquestionably will come ultimate good.

There is significance in the fact that many of the recognized leaders of dry sentiment and of the dry propaganda in the country approve the Wickersham plan. There is also significance in the way in which those who hail it as an abandonment of the basic rule of federal enforcement carefully ignore the terms in which Mr. Wickersham stated it. IF, he said, the states will do certain things in the line of enforcement within their borders, then the Federal Government should confine itself to the prevention of importation, interstate shipment and manufacture of liquors. There is much virtue in that IF. The wets seem to ignore the fact that it appeared at all in Mr. Wickersham's letter. Its presence makes it clear that he would not even remotely suggest that, in states like New York or Wisconsin that have deliberately repealed their enforcement statutes, the United States should in the slightest degree abate its endeavors to give the law effect. The phrase in the Constitution giving Congress and the several states "concurrent power to enforce" the prohibition amendment was undoubtedly intended to encourage the adoption of precisely the system which Mr. Wickersham suggests; but in states which have shirked this duty the clause does not in any degree absolve the United States Government from its task of conducting enforcement measures alone.

Moreover, even though the Wickersham suggestion was carried out to its fullest extent and enforcement left to the states, that does not mean that any state could legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Supreme Court has said that the language of the Eighteenth Amendment "binds the legislative bodies, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act which authorizes what the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits." The wettest state could go no further than to simply connivé at the violation of the law. The Wickersham amendment therefore would only bring more fully to the attention of the Nation the question whether individual states should be permitted to nullify the Constitution without intervention on the part of the federal authorities.

All these considerations, and others like them, will unquestionably come into debate as the result of the publication of this letter. That is all to the good. There cannot be too much intelligent discussion of the issue of prohibition. No federal amendment was ever adopted after so long and full a debate as was the Eighteenth Amendment. It stood the tests prior to its adoption, and its supporters have no reason to fear discussion now. But it is desirable that that discussion should be conducted upon a high plane and should deal wholly with the legal problems involved. To make a political football of the issue, to use it as a cover for an assault on the Administration, or to depict it as the abject surrender of a commission which probably knew nothing of the letter when it was written, would be to degrade what might be a useful public debate into a mere glaring instance of cheap political propaganda.

The Chain Store Yields to Art

A BIG American chain store system, otherwise an "all-red line," now has one store with a white front; and an art colony is responsible. Does it seem absurd to link chain stores and art in one sentence? But let us consider whether there is not more of promise than of incongruity in their apposition.

The store and the art colony are in Old Lyme, Conn., one of the most charming and characteristic of those spick-and-span New England towns with elm-arched streets, Christopher Wren spires and white houses with green blinds. The chain of stores extended its operations to Old Lyme. As a matter of course, it painted the front of its new shop a bright red, like all the others in the system. Equally as a matter of course, the artists of the colony, many of whom are nationally and even internationally known, protested.

So far, all had run true to form. The managers of the chain store system here introduced a new note. Instead of telling the artists to run along and mind their paints and brushes, as they might easily have done only a few years ago, they saw the point at once, and repainted their Old Lyme store white, in harmony with the other buildings of the village street.

Here, surely, is a gratifying sign of progress. To believe so, it is not necessary to suppose that the gulf between commerce and art has been finally filled in and roofed over. No doubt the chain store managers were moved by policy as well as by an aroused artistic perception. Very likely they saw that in this particular locality a white-fronted store would be not only better art but better business.

Nevertheless, they did make the concession. So doing, they publicly recognized that even what they doubtless have found a valuable trade-mark may well be sacrificed when its sacrifice means a better understanding among the members of the community.

The Press and the Hawley Tariff

THE protests of the foreign press and the representatives of foreign governments against the pending tariff bill may have somewhat obscured the extent of the revolt of the American press against that same measure. The few political supporters of the bill think to find profit in declaring the outcry against it to be mainly of foreign origin. This position is wholly untenable. Not long ago it was reported from Washington that investigators in President Hoover's employ had reported to him that 90 per cent of the American press was in revolt against the measure. There seems to be complete justification for this estimate in the statements which American newspapers published in all parts of the United States have made at the request of The Christian Science Monitor and which are published in its news columns today.

We cannot better comment upon this showing of the revolt against the tariff bill than by calling attention to certain very definite statements and identifying the newspapers from which they are drawn. For example, the Des Moines Register and Tribune, a Republican newspaper, published in the heart of that farming region which the tariff bill was intended to help, has this to say as to its character:

> A survey of the whole field would show probably that we are already at the point where we have much more to fear from prohibitive trade barriers against us than from invasion of our markets by foreign production.

The Milwaukee Journal, also published in an agricultural district though itself perhaps somewhat Democratic in its affiliations, adds this protest:

> If foreign protest serves to bring it home to Congress that even the favored few whom it is trying to bless with its tariff increases may suffer more than they gain, well and good. But deeper than this is the recognition by this country that Congress is not legislating for the Nation, but for a favored group who find "revision of the tariff" a more golden opportunity than earlier pirates found the laden galleons of Spain.

Our neighbor, the Boston Transcript, speaking for a highly organized manufacturing section, summarizes its viewpoint thus:

> Our duties already are so high that the consumer should be considered in any revision designed to raise them, whether upon the products of industry or of agriculture. The farmer is being bunked on the tariff, but that is the fault of the politicians, not of a legitimate protective tariff system.

The Chicago Tribune considering the plight of the farmer to whom this Barmecides feast is offered says of it:

> Certainly it will do the farmers in general no good if their representatives in Congress trade higher tariffs on the goods which all farmers consume for higher tariffs on goods which some farmers produce.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, published in one of the principal manufacturing districts of the United States, takes up the international feature of the bill thus:

> As a nation we continue in the awkward position of having and of needing a substantial export balance in order to keep our mills and factories fully and profitably employed, and of standing to collect hundreds of millions annually in interest and principal on our investments abroad. That we can sell only if we will buy and that we can collect only on the goods and services which our debtors can produce are facts which the Hawley bill calling for higher duties fails to take into account.

These quotations are fairly illustrative of the attitude of the American press, Republican and Democratic, eastern and western, speaking for farming communities or manufacturing communities. Practically with one accord, they condemn the measure. It is incredible that a piece of legislation which has encountered such almost universal condemnation should ever reach the point of enactment.

How England Views the Talkies

IN LONDON the talkies appear to be going from one success to another; but in the provinces they have just encountered a circumstance that has introduced a curious check into their career. A company which controls cinemas in a large number of towns has been wont to make its orchestra a prominent feature of the entertainment, an orchestral selection on the stage always having proved one of the most successful items in its programs. But with the coming of the talkies the orchestra in one of these cinemas in the north of England has been disbanded. Now in the north, where unemployment is much more serious than in the flourishing south, the hardship of human labor displaced by a mechanical invention is keenly appreciated, and public sympathy has so definitely expressed itself that, contrary to all expectation, the first talkie in this particular city has been played to half-empty houses.

This, of course, is only a partial setback, from which the talkies will, no doubt, speedily recover, but it is worth noting as a commentary on the relations between human and mechanical labor, a problem to which a hundred years' familiarity has not yet produced a satisfactory solution. Complaints about the technical defects of these films, which at present are rife in the English press, will also quickly lose much of their sting with the continued application of laboratory research to the industry.

A more interesting attack on this new form of entertainment is that launched in anticipation a year ago by Ashley Dukes. In Mr. Dukes's opinion, the more successfully realistic the talking pictures become, the more nearly will they be approaching their doom, because they will then be inviting more and more insistent comparison with the theater. When the talking apparatus reaches perfection, and the film is colored and stereoscopic, people will say, "This is almost as real as the theater," and when people say that, they will go to the genuine article in the theater instead.

The weak point in this interesting theory is the assumption that the genuine article in the theater is readily accessible to the great mass of the people. Unfortunately, outside London and half a dozen large cities, it is not, and the theatrical fare provided for the rest of the country by inferior touring companies is as mechanical a reproduction of the original metropolitan performance in its way as any concoction of celluloid and machinery.

Reformer, Spare That Picnic!

ARDENT reformers are busy once more. Francis F. Beirne in The Household Magazine ventures some observations and warnings on what he calls the terrible habits of picnics. Ponder these reflections:

> Quite the most important feature of a picnic is the lunch. It is advisable to know in advance whether the lunches are to be pooled or eaten separately. If they are pooled, you can afford to contribute peanut-butter sandwiches in the expectation of drawing something more worth while from the common pile. . . .
>
> When the lunch is ready the picnickers seat themselves around the cloth on which the lunch is spread, and suddenly become aware of the inconvenience of having legs. If you stretch them out they get into someone else's lap, and if you sit with your knees against your chin your reach is considerably shortened, which puts you at a great disadvantage. . . .
>
> Picnics, whatever may be said against them, have their advantages. At least they reawaken in the hearts of many the truth of the old saying that there is no place like home.

Now all this plain talk is enlightening. What our critic says is as true as the multiplication table, and as unanswerable as a decision of the Supreme Court. But what of it? Must everything serve a practical end and pay semi-annual dividends?

Consider the typical brand of picnic weather. If it were not for rain that ruins the disposition of potato chips, sends little creepy rivers down the back, makes blotting pads of jam sandwiches, and changes meadowland into soggy porridge, there would be very little to inspire the making of wise-cracking jests, and the amateur humorist would then start taking lessons on the saxophone.

If there were no red ants to play merry-go-round on the custard pie and lose their way in the vegetable salad, there would be no occasion to study these wonderful little creatures at close range. If there was no steaming pot to upset upon a man's flannel trousers, no roasting ears to be burned to cinders in a choking fire, no five-gallon pail of icy lemonade (with two lemons), no playful mosquitoes, no leaky paper cups, no deviled eggs, no sister's beau, no lost spoons, no camp-fire yodeling, our daily existence would verily become as drab as last season's bonnet.

Let our reformer turn his attention to abolishing the pyramids. We're going on a picnic.

Hobbies for All

EVEN Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose most flippant judgments were incredibly ponderous, was graciously tolerant of hobbies. At least, there is recorded a certain pronouncement of his: "The pride or the pleasure of making collections, if it be restrained by prudence and morality, produces a pleasing remission after more laborious study. . . . It produces a useful traffic between the industry of indigence and the curiosity of wealth."

Were he an observer of the modern scene and disposed to consider at all the habits of mere Americans, he might indeed knit his massive brow over President Hoover's fishing proclivities or Henry Ford's attraction to old fiddles, stagecoaches and taverns. Yet conscience would compel the leashing of his mischievous tongue. For Dr. Johnson was himself not above the indulgence of a hobby. What else explains that slow progress of his along Fleet Street, as he touched with meticulous mark of affection each lamp post which he passed?

So few men appreciate the hobbies of their fellows, that it is entirely imaginable that his contemporaries looked very much askance at querulous old Diogenes, with his forever winking lantern. Did the court circle, perhaps, deplore Marie Antoinette's yearning for the pastoral simplicity of the Trianon? What must the self-important ministers have felt about her royal husband's absorption in his locksmith's shop? Did not Leonardo da Vinci's associates tap their foreheads and shake their heads sadly, noting his preoccupation with a machine which would soar in the air like a bird?

Yet no one openly opposes hobbies. People are usually on the defensive if accused of being hobby-less. They rather fancy themselves leaping into the stirrup, catching up the bridle and galloping off at a tremendous pace. Does not John D. Rockefeller haunt the golf links, J. P. Morgan forget his dollar signs when he enters his library, Ambassador Dawes find solace in the composition of music? Obviously, the twentieth century affords opportunities for plenty more Rockefellers and Morgans. If they accomplish their tasks the better because of the cultivation of their hobbies, well then, the rest of the world should go and do likewise.

In short, hobbies are becoming eminently respectable. Whether one collects Chelsea figurines or postage stamps, writes nonsense verses, flies across continents, or becomes an apple-fancier—what can it matter? None of these pursuits implies indolence. It is today recognized freely that most hobbies involve the most arduous kind of work.

Editorial Notes

Dwight F. Davis, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, showed the natives of those islands how to play lawn tennis the other day. Under his "coaching" we may expect to see those islands become serious contenders for the Davis international trophy, which he donated thirty years ago.

The Labor Government of Great Britain has taken a definite step toward progress in deciding that liquor advertisements shall be excluded from post office buildings and publications as soon as provisions for the existing agreements permit.

The $389,432,403 taxes paid by Class 1 railroads of the United States in 1928 show that, besides their great service as carriers, the roads have helped appreciably to keep the wheels of government rolling.

"Hop" seems hardly adequate to describe the Angeleno's ten-day separation from terra firma.

Today in Spain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

VI

"DEMOCRACY," a well-known statesman who happens to be in Spain said to me, "appears to have suffered many setbacks. But it is a mistake to suppose that the forward march is definitely checked. The temporary circumstances of today are misleading, whether we apply our attention to Spain or more widely to Europe. The whole flow of things is away from autocracy, and we should not be deceived by these phenomena which exist in defiance of the current."

And as I reread in my hotel room, glancing now and again at the midnight procession with lighted candles through the Madrid streets, the observations made in the Spectator 200 years ago by Addison on "Dictatorships," I could not but regard them as topical:

> Where the prince is a man of wisdom and virtue it is indeed happy for his people that he is absolute; but since in the common run of mankind you will find ten of a contrary character, it is very dangerous for a nation to stand to its chance, or to have its public happiness or misery depend on the virtue or vices of a single person. But this is not all; an honest private man often grows cruel and abandoned when converted into an absolute prince. Give a man the power of doing what he pleases with impunity, and you overturn in him one of the great pillars of morality. . . . It is odd to consider the connection between despotic government and barbarity, and how the making of one person more, makes the rest less.

* * *

Primo de Rivera cannot possibly represent the best elements of Spain; and indeed hundreds of artists, writers, professors, and the intelligentsia generally, besides the politicians, have voluntarily gone into exile, while others have been arrested or arbitrarily deported. I have deliberately tried to say everything possible in favor of the Dictator, but I conclude that neither his character nor his ability are such as would persuade any reasonable man to put himself unreservedly in the hands of the General. Nobody knows precisely what goes on in Spain, for much is done which is never reported.

I was sitting after dinner in a Madrid drawing-room. My host glanced nervously at the door. "A veil of silence has fallen over the land," he said. "The police might make an irruption into any Spanish family and give orders—for detention or deportation; and except for the intimates of the family few people would be informed of what had happened. Were Primo de Rivera a pattern of virtue and intelligence, it would be monstrous that he should have such power. Had he regenerated the country, loss of liberty would be a tremendous price to pay. It is not only the intelligentsia who are badly treated. The present way of stopping strikes of workingmen is to send the supposed ringleaders to towns a hundred miles away. How can they take fresh roots? I foresee confusion following the Government of Primo de Rivera. True, he does not display the iron fist himself, but his Minister at the Home Office, Martinez Anido, does his bludgeoning for him."

* * *

I asked my host, as I had asked others, about the attitude of the King.

"It is not difficult to understand the position of the King. He has no personal practical experience of government. He has relied on his ministers. And whenever he opposes the policy of Primo de Rivera the Dictator threatens to resign. Rightly or wrongly, the King sees a vivid picture of political chaos. What would become of his country? What would become of his family?—for there is a serious dynastic question, a question of the succession to the throne. He shrinks from the prospect, and surrenders."

Sanchez Guerra, former Prime Minister and a Conservative, lived in Paris. So serious did he consider the outlook, that he left his comfortable home and embarked on a hazardous adventure, hoping to save the monarchical régime in Spain, jeopardized by the Dictator. The story goes that risings were prepared in twenty garrisons to coincide with his arrival at Valencia. But his sailing was delayed, and telegrams were sent in conventional form advising the chiefs that "Josephine" would be two days late. The Spanish police is vigilant, and Spanish officers are talkative. Nineteen telegrams were duly delivered, but the twentieth was held back. In consequence, nineteen garrisons postponed their rising, while the twentieth, in isolation, acted prematurely and sprung the plot.

* * *

At first the laugh was against Sanchez Guerra. But he has managed to place Primo de Rivera in a quandary. The Dictator does not wish to proceed to extremes, but Sanchez Guerra, prisoner on board the Canalejas, insists on being tried for a capital offense. Were Sanchez Guerra acquitted, a blow would be struck against the prestige of Primo de Rivera. But his conviction would be equally unpleasant for the Dictator, who is afraid of drastic measures, who wants to be a despot without despotism, to ignore and placate public opinion, to cross the Rubicon while keeping one foot on the other side, to be Sanchez Guerra's friend after being his judge.

The dilemma of the Dictator increases daily. He does not know how to deal with the opposition. If he gives it freedom he is doomed. If he represses it he emphasizes the one-man character of the Government and widens the gulf between himself and the people. That gulf is indeed widened. No wonder that sometimes Primo de Rivera should wish himself well out of the Dictatorship.

But it is perhaps harder to escape from a Dictatorship than to institute a Dictatorship. As a result of his policy of suppressing criticism, which is necessary and healthy, Primo de Rivera has got out of touch with public opinion. He is vaguely aware of his own unpopularity. How is he to let go? How is he to effect the transition from Dictatorship to Constitutionalism? He is frankly puzzled and has no alternative but to hang on. In the meantime he is alienating himself from the confidence of the people and is relying more and more on coercion.

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Prophecy is always rash, but it is clear that by violent or by peaceful methods the end of this experiment must soon come. It is to be hoped that Spain will not simply revert to the former system, which was marked by incompetence, impotence, and corruption. Spain has lately played a very minor part in European affairs, because it has not advanced as other nations have advanced. A new opportunity is coming to it, and it is to be trusted that it will avail itself of the period of changes to develop a sounder civic sense. There are problems of an international order that Spain can help to solve, and it is time the peninsula emerged from its humiliating situation of neutrality. Spain has had a remarkable past. It seems to have sunk into decadence. But it may well revive and have a useful if not glorious future.

Above all, the chief impression that I brought from Spain was that it is probably on this front that a breach will be made in the fortifications of European autocracy which many people have seized the opportunity of post-war difficulties and uncertainties to build. Autocracy has apparently reinforced its old positions and captured others, and is rejoicing in the momentary defeat of democracy. But the reaction from reaction has begun. It would be somehow fitting that Spain, hitherto one of the least progressive of European countries, should arouse itself and show the way to a fuller democracy.

In any case the next few years will be exceedingly critical for Spain. It deserves our special attention, for it may indicate which way the world is going. Let us trust that Spain will march proudly in the ranks of modern nations.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE silence that has been maintained for some time on the salvaging of the two Roman galleys in Lake Nemi had given rise to the rumor that the enterprise had been a failure. Also the order given by the Minister of Public Instruction that nobody should be allowed to approach closely to the first vessel which was emerging from the lake was at first taken as an indirect confession that the Italian Government had been sadly disillusioned. The statement made by Giuseppe Belluzzo in the Senate, in the course of the debate of the estimates of the Ministry of Public Instruction, has, however, removed all doubts. The enterprise, the minister emphatically stated, had not been a failure, and even if the costs of the undertaking had been much higher it would always have been worthwhile. Nobody, of course, the minister added, expected to find the Roman galleys, which had been sunk nearly twenty centuries ago, and which had severely suffered from many depredations, intact. Archæological experts are quite satisfied with the results obtained, which surpass all their expectations. As a matter of fact, the actual state of the first galley, now partly recovered, is by far nearer to its original condition than are the existing remains of the Forum to the old Forum. Moreover, the undertaking was of the highest archæological importance, not only because they were recovering a vessel of vast proportions, but also because the world would shortly learn to what pitch of perfection and skill the Romans had attained in the construction of wooden ships.

* * *

Two days after this statement was made, foreign journalists were invited to Lake Nemi to inspect at close quarters the first galley of the Emperor Caligula, a large part of which is now high and dry. The Minister of Education, Prof. Roberto Paribeni, the director-general of fine arts, and many eminent archæologists, furnished the necessary explanations. There is, of course, especially in the poop, evidence of natural decay, but what has already emerged is sufficient to give a fairly good impression of its construction, and there are good grounds for believing that the hull of the boat will be found in a better state of preservation. There is very little likelihood, however, that really important and precious works of art will be recovered, unless the Government decides to empty the whole lake—a task which presents serious difficulties; at the same time, the discoveries already made, including an excellently preserved bronze wolf's head, with a ring between its teeth, marble slabs, earthenware jars, and fragments of mosaics, justify the hope that some of the rich decorations of the galleys may still be found. But the real object of the enterprise is the recovery of the ships and not of their ornaments. Professor Paribeni stated that if the ships of the old Vikings in Norway were rightly regarded as having great importance, these Roman boats, almost 1000 years older and of larger dimensions, would prove of equal, if not greater, interest. It is already known how the smaller of the two galleys was constructed. The material used is generally pine wood, but oak and elm were also employed. From the part of the vessel now visible, it can be seen how the Romans fastened the heavy timber together. The bottom of the ship was covered with lead. The nails used for attaching the outer sheath and for joining together the various beams are of bronze and some of them have broad, solid heads, and are about eighteen inches long.

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Although the newly established Italian Academy will only be officially opened at the end of October, its first thirty members held a private meeting a few days ago. Senator Tommaso Tittoni, the president of the academy, announced that the Palazzo della Farnesina had been chosen as the official headquarters of the institution. The Minister of Public Instruction had, in agreement with the Prime Minister, drawn up the necessary regulations and standing orders of the academy, especially as regards the election of new members. Ten more academicians are to be nominated each year for the next three years, so as to bring the total number of Italy's "Immortals" to sixty. The discussion which followed dealt for the most part with the relations between the academy and other similar bodies, such as the National Research Council and the National Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. Particular attention is to be paid to the promotion of Italian literature and culture in foreign countries, and special care is to be taken in the choice of the men intrusted with this task.

* * *

Visitors to the Capitol will certainly have noticed, on climbing the steps leading to the famous Roman monument, on the left side, a cage where a she wolf is kept. From time immemorial a wolf has been kept on the Capitol in memory of the famous legendary animal which suckled Romulus and Remus, the founders of the city of Rome. A few days ago the she wolf gave birth to seven cubs—an event which has greatly delighted the Romans. The newspapers, in giving the announcement, state that the number of seven is of happy augury, since the city of Rome is built on seven hills. The cubs have been taken to the Zoo, where they are looked after with the greatest care, as later one of the cubs will take the place of honor on the Capitol as the descendant of the legendary wolf.

* * *

Great interest has been aroused in diplomatic and artistic circles of Rome by the announcement of successful experiments made by the Argentine Ambassador to the Italian Court, Fernando Perez, to establish the authenticity of Old Masters with absolute certainty. With the aid of a process, which is being kept secret, the Argentine Ambassador has traced fingerprints on five paintings in the Royal Museum at Venice—two of Giovanni Bellini, two of Cima da Conegliano, and one of Francesco Bissolo. Scientific experts, to whom the process invented by Ambassador Perez has been submitted, have confirmed the exactness of the results obtained by the new process. Señor Perez is now continuing his experiments in many private and public galleries in Italy and he is confident that still better results will be obtained by his tests.

* * *

A new equestrian monument of Benito Mussolini in the uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist Militia will shortly be erected at the Littoriale, the new sports' ground completed a few months ago at Bologna. The statue is the work of the sculptor Giuseppe Graziosi, and it is hoped to inaugurate the monument on the next anniversary, in October, of the March on Rome. The head of the Duce is uncovered, and the Fascist Dictator is seen in the moment when he checks his horse in the presence of the Black Shirts. It is claimed that this equestrian statue, which is nearly twenty feet high without the pedestal, is one of the largest works of the kind yet made and is only surpassed by the equestrian monument to King Victor Emmanuel II in the Piazza Venezia in Rome.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

That Patient London Bus Conductor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to send a word of appreciation for a newspaper like the Monitor. Its international news is especially welcome when one lives in a somewhat remote part of the world. Recently I very much enjoyed an article on the Editorial Page of your issue of April 1 entitled "The People's Friend."

The writer of the article so clearly and humorously dealt with the little incidents of a London bus journey that, in reading it, I felt myself a fellow-passenger. The patience and helpfulness of the conductor, described so well by the writer, reminded me of similar experiences when living in London, bringing very pleasant thoughts. One should indeed be grateful for the clean, up-to-date news presented to the world through the daily publication of a newspaper like The Christian Science Monitor.

(MRS.) KATHLEEN JENSEN.

Manilla, N. S. W., Australia.